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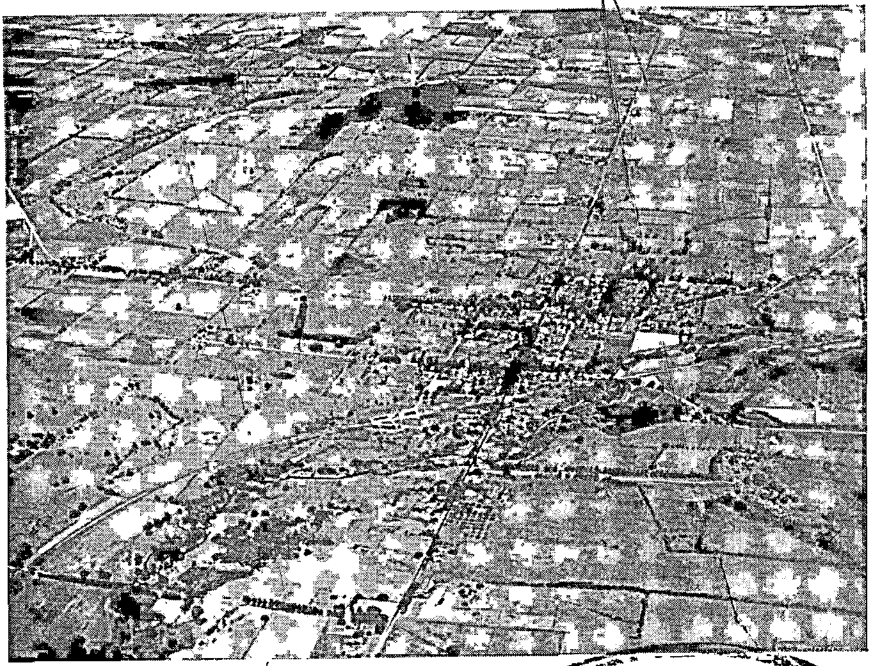
A Partial Sociological Study of Dryden, New York,

with Special Emphasis on Its Historical Development

Gladys M. Kensler and Bruce L. Melvin



DRYDEN FROM THE AIR

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A PARTIAL SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DRYDEN, NEW YORK

WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON ITS HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT[1]

GLADYS M. KENSLER AND BRUCE L. MELVIN

This bulletin presents the results of a partial sociological study of the village of Dryden, New York. It is divided into two sections. The first includes (1) an analysis of the population of the village according to sex and age, and (2) an examination of all agencies, institutions, and organizations in the village respecting the relative services which they render and the distribution of their membership and officers between the village and the open country. The second section traces the history of the economic, public, professional, religious, educational, and social and recreational agencies, institutions, organizations, and activities of the village, to determine the influences of the past on the present, and the interrelationship of these various agencies both past and present. The village of Dryden was selected as a type of the class of villages with a population of 500 to 749 in the dairy-farming section of southern New York.

The data for the study were gathered from the following sources: reports of the Federal Census from 1800 to 1920; the New York State Census of 1925; the New York Legislative Manuals from 1890 to 1925; the files of the village newspaper for the years 1861, 1878 to 1881, 1883, 1885, 1886, 1889, 1890, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1915, and 1916, and of the Cortland *Democrat* for 1920,[2] 1925, and 1927; the *Centennial History of Dryden*,[3] by George E. Goodrich; records of the Presbyterian Church from 1821 to 1823; records of land deeded to the church organization in 1808, found in the county clerk's office; records found in libraries of the older residents and in the reports of the Men's Association of the Presbyterian Church; records of the Literary Club and of the different church organizations; centennial history of the Presbyterian Club of Dryden;[4] *Landmarks of Tompkins County, New York, Including a History of Cornell University*, by W. J. Hewett; *History of Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, and Schuyler Counties, New York, with Biographical Sketches*, by H. B. Peirce and D. Hamilton Hurd; and numerous interviews with the officers of the various institutions and organizations, and with residents of the village.

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[1] The basic material for this work was gathered by Miss Gladys M. Kensler during the school year of 1925–26, and was used by her as a thesis for the degree of master of science. The joint author added new data during the spring of 1928, and at the same time revised the original material and brought it up to date.

[2] The Dryden *Herald* ceased publication in 1919; since that time a page in the Cortland *Democrat* has been given to news from Dryden.

[3] Published in 1898 on the occasion of the centennial celebration held in Dryden in that year. The author is a lawyer in the village.

[4] Published in 1908 at the time of the centennial celebration of the Presbyterian Church.

PART I. STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE VILLAGE OF DRYDEN

I. PHYSICAL STRUCTURE OF THE VILLAGE

Location and plan

The village of Dryden is situated in the eastern part of Tompkins County, New York, halfway between the cities of Ithaca and Cortland (figure 1).

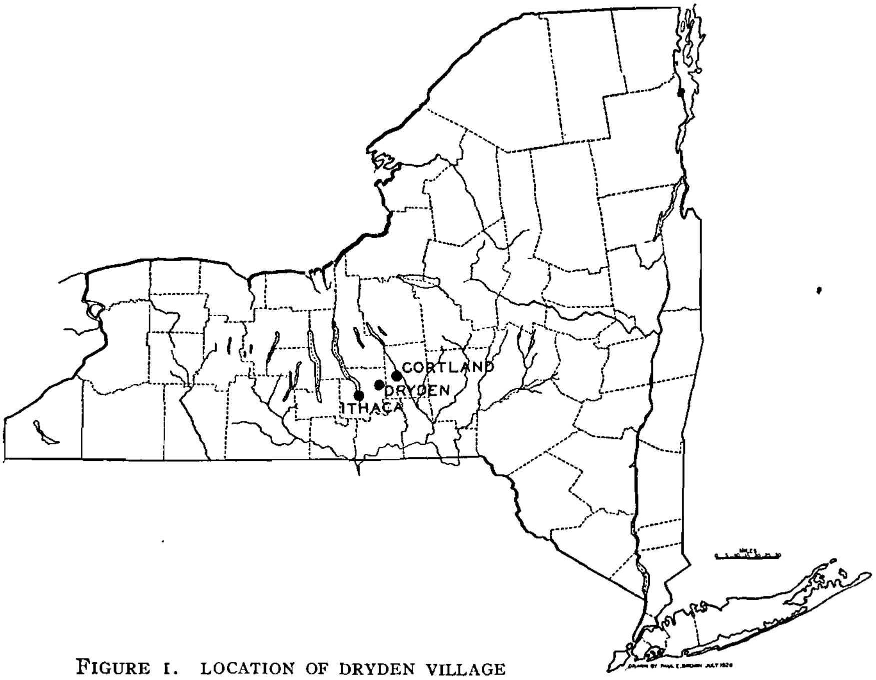

FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF DRYDEN VILLAGE

Business houses occupy three of the four corners about which the village is built (figure 2), and the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches occupy the fourth corner. The outstanding features respecting the physical structure of the village are: the old three-story brick and frame buildings used for commercial purposes in the business section; a modern gas station on one of the four corners, the situation of which makes it especially accessible to passing automobile traffic; the village green, on which stand the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches; the vine-covered library near the business houses; a large milk plant at the south edge of the village, employing nineteen men; the school at the east side, with its equipment for shop work and for the teaching of agriculture; the coal and feed stores located near the western border of the village, by the railroad track; and the opera house, the grange hall, the I. O. O. F. lodge rooms, and the village hall, situated near the business center.

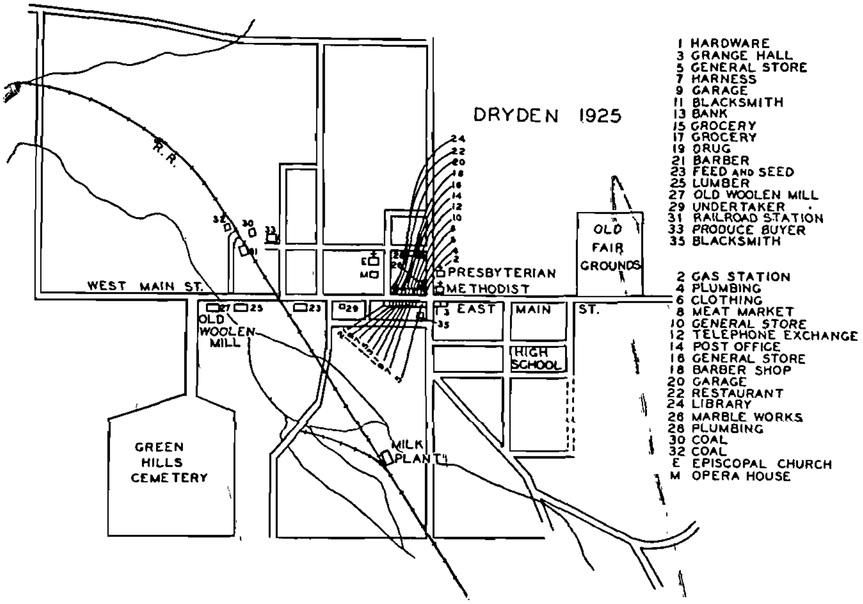

FIGURE 2. PLAN OF DRYDEN VILLAGE

The central part of the village is thus the focal point for retail businesses, the churches, and all phases of social and recreational activity. The large institutions, such as the school and the milk plant, are near the edges of the village, and the businesses requiring heavy hauling are situated along the railroad track away from the other establishments.

Surrounding area

Dryden is situated in a valley between two ranges of hills (figure 3). These hills, though once wooded, are now used largely for pasture. Productive soil covers the valley. By virtue of the productive soil of the valley, and the pasturage afforded by the hills, the farming area is devoted largely to dairying. The village is an important marketing center for this industry.

An area surrounding the village has been circumscribed and designated as a *community*. The community boundary, which is adapted from the map of the Clock Index Map Company, of Ithaca, New York, and was drawn in 1918,[5] is used here, but is not to be considered as limiting the area of the study. The community, and also the area covered by the services of many of the agencies and institutions, extend into Cortland County, the hamlets of Virgil and Harford being situated therein.

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[5] This area, designated as "Dryden Community," is shown by a dotted line in many of the figures on succeeding pages.

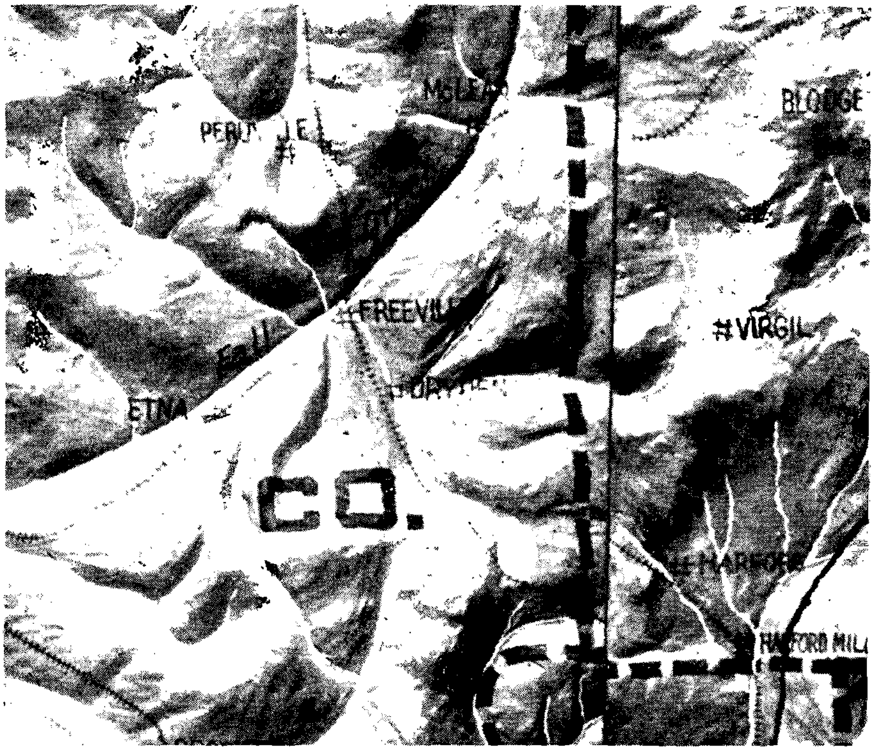


FIGURE 3. TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF AREA SURROUNDING DRYDEN

This photograph is reproduced from a topographic map of the State, and is used by courtesy of the New York State Museum

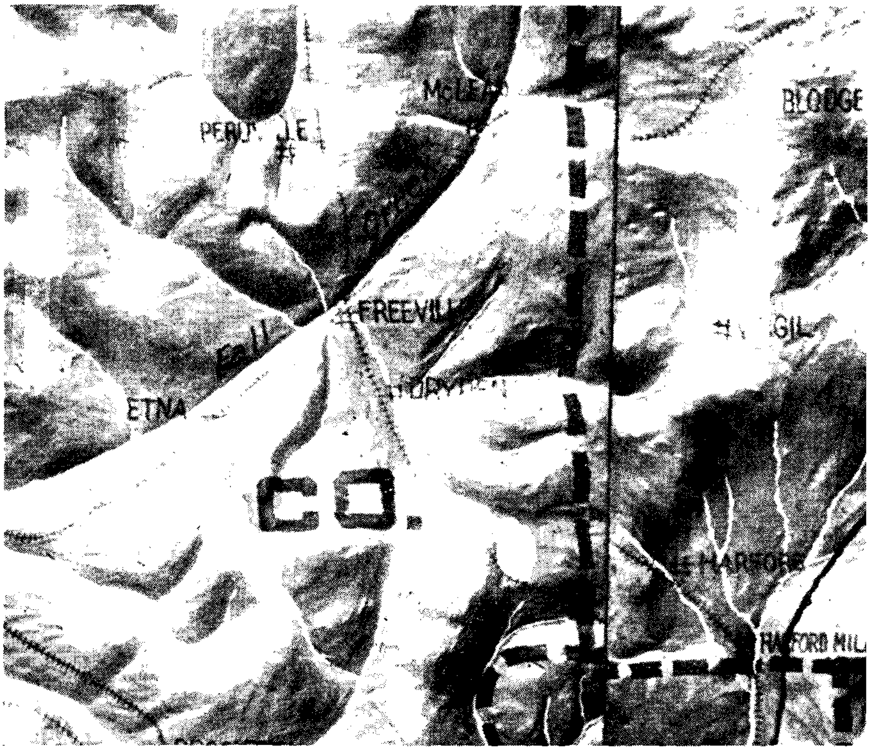
Communication

The services rendered by any village depend somewhat upon the means of communication available. The means of communication are in reality types of services, but because their prevalence is determinative of various aspects of the village organizations and activities they are here considered as part of the physical setting of the village.

One railroad running north and south through the village gives the region a New York City market. In addition, Dryden is connected by a hard-surface road with the cities of Ithaca and Cortland, besides having other hard-surface roads leading out of the village in three different directions. An autobus line between Ithaca and Cortland passes through the village.

A telephone central is located in Dryden, and lines go from this into the surrounding country. They radiate much farther than the community boundary as originally defined.

Two rural routes run from the Dryden post office (figure 4), covering a distance of approximately fifty miles.



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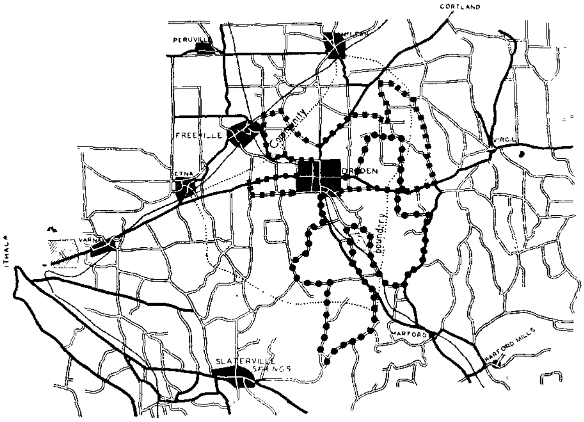

FIGURE 4. RURAL ROUTES RUNNING FROM DRYDEN

2. POPULATION STRUCTURE

The study of population structure includes an analysis of the distribution of population by sex, age, and occupation, for both the village and the open country of Dryden Town.

There are only eight foreign-born residents in the village and the surrounding community; all of these, except one living in the country, are naturalized citizens.

Families

In the village of Dryden are 687 inhabitants, included in 240 families. The average size of the natural family is 2.6 persons and the number per household is 2.8. The open country of Dryden Town has 671 persons in 169 families, which makes an average of 3.9 persons per family or household. A comparison with other villages (table 1) shows the average size of Dryden families to be smaller than those of other villages in this and other regions. The average size of the family in the community, 3.9, is

TABLE 1. AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILIES FOR DRYDEN, OPEN COUNTRY, AND OTHER VILLAGES*

Villages	Number of persons per family
Dryden	2.8
Open country	3.9
Villages in Middle Atlantic States	3.4
Villages in the Middle West	3.6
Villages in the South	4.2
Villages in the Far West	3.7

* Comparisons in tables 1 and 3 for Dryden and other sections are based on *A Census Analysis of Agricultural Villages,* by C. Luther Fry (1926). "Open country" in the tables, and in the text when dealing with exact numbers, refers to the open country of Dryden Town (Township).

larger than that for the farm population of Dryden Town (Township) in 1911, when it was 3.5.[6]

The special feature of the families in Dryden is their small size (table 2). More than one-third of the families have only two persons each, and more than one-fifth are one-person families.

TABLE 2. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES IN THE VILLAGE OF DRYDEN, AND OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATION OF DRYDEN TOWN, 1925

Number of persons in family	Village of Dryden		Farm population	
	Number of families	Per cent of total	Number of families	Per cent of total
1	54	22.5	38	11.0
2	95	39.6	101	29.4
3	38	15.8	71	20.6
4	24	10.0	55	16.0
5	14	5.8	28	8.1
6	9	3.7	22	6.4
7	3	1.2	16	4.6
8	1	0.4	4	1.2
9	2	0.8	2	0.6
10	....	....	6	1.7
11	....	....	1	0.3
Total	240	....	344	....

Sex

The population of Dryden Village consists of 308 males (44.8 per cent of the total) and 379 females (55.2 per cent of the total). In the open country of Dryden Town, the males outnumber the females, there being 349 males (52 per cent of the total) and 322 females (48 per cent of the total). A comparison with other localities (table 3) shows that Dryden Village has a smaller ratio of males to females than do villages in other parts of the United States, and a much smaller ratio than has the surrounding territory.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX IN DRYDEN VILLAGE, OPEN COUNTRY, AND VILLAGES OF OTHER SECTIONS*

Villages	Population		Number of males to each 100 females
	Males	Females	
Dryden	308	379	81.3
Open country	349	322	108.4
Villages in Middle Atlantic States	17,484	19,857	88.0
Villages in the Middle West	40,972	43,102	95.1
Villages in the South	27,886	29,569	94.3
Villages in the Far West	21,966	20,872	105.2

* See footnote to table 1.

Age distribution

The village is the home of the old people, the open country that of the young. Of the village population, 37.4 per cent are 50 years of age and

[6] An agricultural survey, townships of Ithaca, Dryden, Danby and Lansing, Tompkins County, New York. By G. F. Warren and K. C. Livermore. Cornell Univ. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 295. 1911.

above, while only 27.9 per cent of the open-country population fall in that age group (tables 4 and 5, and figure 5); and 27.9 per cent of the village population are below 20 years of age, which is a great contrast to the 37.1 per cent of the total in the open country belonging in this age group.

The older group in the village is constituted predominantly of old ladies, these forming approximately 58 per cent of the population 50 years of age and above. To present the situation in another way, 21.7 per cent of the total village population is made up of women 50 years of age or above, but the men in this age group constitute only 15.7 per cent of the total. In contrast to this, 27.9 per cent of the total open-country population are 50 years of age or above, 15.4 per cent of the total being men and 12.5 per cent being women.

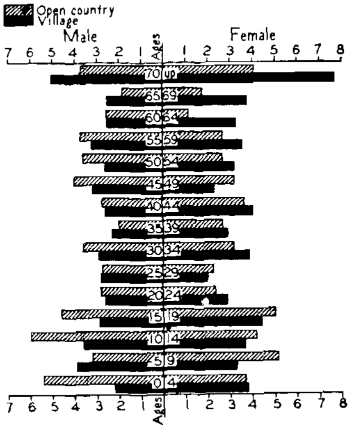

FIGURE 5. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION FOR DRYDEN VILLAGE AND DRYDEN COMMUNITY, BY SEX AND AGE

The situation is reversed for the open country in the percentages of the total for males and females below 20 years of age. Of the total population in the village, 12.7 per cent are males below this age and 15.3 per cent are females; but of the total open-country population, 18.9 per cent are males below this age and 18.2 per cent are females.

The preponderance of older people in the village as contrasted with the open country is shown by the average age for each. For the village this is 39.1 years, and for the open country 33.5 years.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF DRYDEN VILLAGE POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Age (years)	Total		Males			Females		
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of males	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of females	Per cent of total
ll ages	687	100.0	308	100.0	44.8	379	100.0	55.2
nder 5	41	6.0	15	4.9	2.2	26	6.9	3.8
5– 9	50	7.3	27	8.8	3.9	23	6.1	3.3
0–14	51	7.4	25	8.1	3.6	26	6.9	3.8
5–19	50	7.3	20	6.5	2.9	30	7.9	4.4
p to 19	192	27.9	87	28.2	12.7	105	27.7	15.3
0–24	38	5.5	18	5.8	2.6	20	5.3	2.9
5–29	33	4.8	19	6.2	2.8	14	3.7	2.0
0–34	47	6.8	20	6.5	2.9	27	7.1	3.9
5–39	36	5.2	16	5.2	2.3	20	5.3	2.9
0–44	46	6.7	18	5.8	2.6	28	7.4	4.1
5–49	38	5.5	22	7.1	3.2	16	4.2	2.3
0–49	238	34.6	113	36.7	16.4	125	33.0	18.2
0–54	40	5.8	18	5.8	2.6	22	5.8	3.2
5–59	47	6.8	22	7.1	3.2	25	6.6	3.6
0–64	40	5.8	17	5.5	2.5	23	6.1	3.3
5–69	43	6.3	17	5.5	2.5	26	6.9	3.8
0 and above	87	12.7	34	11.0	4.9	53	14.0	7.7
0 and above	257	37.4	108	35.1	15.7	149	39.3	21.7

TABLE 5. DISTRIBUTION OF OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN DRYDEN TOWN (TOWNSHIP)*

Age (years)	Total		Males			Females		
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of males	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of females	Per cent of total
All ages	671	100.0	349	100.0	52.0	322	100.0	48.0
Under 5	60	8.9	35	10.0	5.2	25	7.8	3.7
5–9	56	8.3	21	6.0	3.1	35	10.9	5.2
10–14	68	10.1	40	11.5	6.0	28	8.7	4.2
15–19	65	9.7	31	8.9	4.6	34	10.6	5.1
Up to 19	249	37.1	127	36.4	18.9	122	37.9	18.2
20–24	35	5.2	19	5.4	2.8	16	5.0	2.4
25–29	33	4.9	18	5.2	2.7	15	4.7	2.2
30–34	45	6.7	24	6.9	3.6	21	6.5	3.1
35–39	31	4.6	13	3.7	1.9	18	5.6	2.7
40–44	43	6.4	18	5.2	2.7	25	7.8	3.7
45–49	48	7.2	27	7.7	4.0	21	6.5	3.1
20–49	235	35.0	119	34.1	17.7	116	36.0	17.3
50–54	42	6.3	24	6.9	3.6	18	5.6	2.7
55–59	43	6.4	25	7.2	3.7	18	5.6	2.7
60–64	25	3.7	17	4.9	2.5	8	2.5	1.2
65–69	24	3.6	12	3.4	1.8	12	3.7	1.8
70 and above	53	7.9	25	7.2	3.7	28	8.7	4.2
50 and above	187	27.9	103	29.5	15.4	84	26.1	12.5

*Accurate data on the population in the open country surrounding Dryden Village were obtained only for the town (township) of Dryden, owing to the necessity of following civil units in using the State Census Records.

A comparatively small number in both the open country and the village are within the ages of 20 to 29 years inclusive; this group constitutes 10.1 per cent of the total in the open country, and 10.3 per cent of the total in the village.

A smaller percentage of Dryden's population is below 10 years of age, and a higher percentage is above 65 years, than the averages for villages of other regions (tables 6 and 7).

Occupations

The occupations of the inhabitants of a village indicate to some extent the function of that village. The village agencies may serve the villagers, the dwellers in the surrounding open country, or the general public, or they may serve any two or all three of these groups. Which of these may be paramount depends on whether the village is primarily a buying, a selling, or a manufacturing center.

In the village are 241 males 15 years of age or older. Of this number, 197, or 81.7 per cent, are gainfully employed (table 8). The remainder are in school, retired, or without employment.

An analysis of the ways in which the 197 gainfully employed males serve, shows that 36.7 per cent serve the public, which means that their services are not localized, 28.6 per cent are farmers or serve the farmers, 23.4 per cent serve both villagers and farmers, and 11.3 per cent serve only the villagers.

TABLE 6. PERCENTAGES OF MALES IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS FOR DRYDEN AND FOR VILLAGES OF OTHER REGIONS*

Age group	Region	Per cent of males
Jnder 10 years	Dryden	13.6
	Middle Atlantic States	16.3
	Middle West	18.2
	South	22.3
	Far West	19.1
o to 20 years	Dryden	14.6
	Middle Atlantic States	15.4
	Middle West	17.5
	South	19.8
	Far West	16.6
o to 45 years	Dryden	29.5
	Middle Atlantic States	33.4
	Middle West	32.9
	South	36.5
	Far West	36.8
5 to 65 years	Dryden	25.6
	Middle Atlantic States	23.8
	Middle West	21.4
	South	16.3
	Far West	20.2
)ver 65 years	Dryden	16.6
	Middle Atlantic States	11.0
	Middle West	9.7
	South	4.7
	Far West	7.1

* The data on other regions are taken from *American Villagers*, page 95, by C. Luther Fry (1926).

TABLE 7. PERCENTAGES OF FEMALES IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS FOR DRYDEN AND FOR VILLAGES OF OTHER REGIONS*

Age group	Region	Per cent of females
Jnder 10 years	Dryden	12.9
	Middle Atlantic States	14.2
	Middle West	17.0
	South	20.5
	Far West	19.7
o to 20 years	Dryden	14.8
	Middle Atlantic States	15.2
	Middle West	18.2
	South	21.0
	Far West	18.8
o to 45 years	Dryden	28.8
	Middle Atlantic States	33.8
	Middle West	35.2
	South	38.8
	Far West	37.6
5 to 65 years	Dryden	22.7
	Middle Atlantic States	24.4
	Middle West	20.2
	South	14.4
	Far West	17.5
)ver 65 years	Dryden	20.8
	Middle Atlantic States	12.3
	Middle West	9.2
	South	5.0
	Far West	6.3

* The data on other regions are taken from *American Villagers*, page 95, by C. Luther Fry (1926).

TABLE 8. OCCUPATIONS OF MALES FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR ABOVE IN THE VILLAGE OF DRYDEN, AND THE NUMBER ENGAGED IN EACH

Occupation	Number in occupation	Occupation	Number in occupation
Cabinet maker	1	Railroad employee	8
Carpenter	12	Barber	3
Chauffeur	3	Bank cashier	1
Chain worker	3	Assistant bank cashier	1
Cemetery laborer	5	Butcher	1
Civil engineer	1	Cobbler	1
Blacksmith	2	Druggist	2
Day laborer	13	Feed and coal dealer	3
Electrician	2	Farmer	18
Farm laborer	12	Garage worker	4
Gardener	8	Gas-station employee	2
Janitor	2	Grocer	2
Lineman	2	Hardware merchant	1
Milk-plant laborer	19	Harness maker	1
Mail carrier	3	Insurance agent	1
Mail clerk	1	Merchant	8
Machinist	17	Undertaker	1
Marble-works laborer	2	Physician	1
Inspector of adding machines	1	Dentist	1
Painter	7	Optician	1
Plumber	2	Veterinarian	1
Stationary engineer	1	Lawyer	2
Salesman	5	Teacher	1
Truck driver	4	Pianist	1
Taxicab driver	1	Clergyman	2

TABLE 9. DISTRIBUTION OF MALES IN DRYDEN VILLAGE FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR ABOVE, BY AGE AND OCCUPATION

Type of occupation	Age (years)												Total number of males in occupation	Per cent of total in occupation
	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 and above		
	Number of males in occupation													
Agriculture	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	0	5	26	11.6
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0.9
Transportation	2	1	2	2	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	15	6.7
Trade	0	1	6	3	2	1	3	7	3	4	1	2	33	14.7
Domestic	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	5	2.2
Clerical	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1.3
Professional	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	11	4.9
Farm labor	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	21	9.4
Mechanical industry	0	7	4	7	6	5	7	4	1	3	4	0	48	21.4
Labor on road	0	3	2	1	1	3	2	0	2	1	0	4	19	8.5
Other labor	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	14	6.3
Retired or no occupation	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	5	15	27	12.1
Total	5	16	19	20	16	18	22	18	22	17	17	34	224*	100.0
Per cent in each age group	2.2	7.1	8.5	8.9	7.1	8.0	9.8	8.0	9.8	7.6	7.6	15.2	....	....

* The total number of males in Dryden Village of the age of 15 years or above in 1925 was 241, but those who were in school are not included in the table.

The largest percentage (21.4 per cent) of males in the village 15 years of age or over, are employed in the mechanical industries (table 9);[7] the second largest percentage (14.7) are engaged in trade; the third largest (12.1) are retired; and the fourth largest (11.6) are engaged in farming. If the number of farmers and the number of farm laborers are added together, the total is approximately the same as the number engaged in the mechanical industries. The high percentage in the mechanical-industries class consists of skilled or semi-skilled workmen, such as plumbers or

[7] The method of classifying occupations is the same as that used in the Federal Census.

automobile repairmen, who depend for their work, either directly or indi rectly, on both the farming community and the village people.

In the main, proprietors and workers own their businesses in the village Of the 186 gainfully employed males in the village outside the professions 51, or 27.4 per cent, are proprietors.

A small unskilled-labor group lives in the village. This consists of the workers on the road and on the surrounding farms, and constitutes 20. per cent of the total of gainfully employed males.

The percentage of gainfully employed males belonging in the professional class is not high (4.9). According to the State Census of 1925, the professional men of the village were as follows: lawyers 2, clergymen 2 civil engineers 1, teachers 1, physicians 1, dentists 1, veterinarians 1, opticians 1, pianists 1.

The open country surrounding the village, in the town of Dryden, has a total of 236 gainfully employed males. Of these, 194, or 82.2 per cent are engaged in agriculture. The remainder are widely distributed according to occupations (table 10).

TABLE 10. OCCUPATIONS, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE, OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED MALES IN DRYDEN TOWN, AND THE NUMBER ENGAGED IN EACH ACCORDING TO THE STATE CENSUS OF 1925

Occupation	Number in occupation	Occupation	Number in occupation
Fireman	1	Plumber	1
Day laborer	9	Cemetery laborer	2
Chauffeur	1	Bridge foreman	1
Milk-plant laborer	1	Painter	1
Chain worker	1	Butcher	1
Quarry laborer	1	Truck maker	1
Mail carrier	2	Janitor	1
Machinist	2	Laborer in fishline factory	1
Rubber-plant laborer	1	Laborer in wire mill	1
Automobile driver	2	Laborer in lumberyard	1
Salesman	3	Inspector of typewriters	1
Shipping clerk	1	Public service	1
Carpenter	2	Domestic and personal service	2

While the population of the open country is predominantly agricultural, a large number of the gainfully employed males (17.8 per cent of the total) are engaged in other occupations (table 11). On the other hand, a

TABLE 11. CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED MALES IN DRYDEN VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY, AND NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MALES ENGAGED IN EACH ACCORDING TO THE STATE CENSUS OF 1925

Type of occupation	Number in occupation		Per cent in occupation	
	In village	In open country	In village	In open country
Agriculture (including laborers)	47	194	23.9	82.2
Manufacturing (including laborers)	50	15	25.4	6.4
Transportation	15	10	7.6	4.2
Trade	33	7	16.8	3.0
Domestic	5	3	2.5	1.3
Clerical	3	0	1.5	0.0
Labor on road	19	0	9.6	0.0
Professional	11	0	5.6	0.0
Public service	0	1	0.0	0.4
Other labor	14	6	7.1	2.5
Total	197	236	100.0	100.0

rather high proportion (23.9 per cent) of the gainfully employed males in the village are in agriculture. Thus, if at any time in the past there has existed a sharp division of occupations between the village and its surrounding territory, a tendency toward likeness prevails at the present time. No men engaged in the professions live in the open country.

The total number of females fifteen years of age or above in the village of Dryden is 304. The number out of school is 279 (table 12). The

TABLE 12. DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES IN DRYDEN VILLAGE OF THE AGE OF FIFTEEN YEARS OR ABOVE, BY AGE AND OCCUPATION

Type of occupation	Age (years)												Total number of females in occupation	Per cent of total in occupation
	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 and above		
	Number of females in occupation													
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4
Manufacturing	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	1.4
Transportation	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1.8
Trade	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4
Domestic	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	13	4.7
Clerical	0	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	2.9
Professional	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	4	0	1	19	6.8
Housewifery	3	6	11	23	14	21	10	17	19	9	14	17	164	58.8
Mechanical industry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4
Public service	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.7
Other labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.4
Retired or no occupation	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	8	10	34	60	21.5
Total	9	16	14	27	20	28	16	22	25	23	26	53	279*	100.0
Per cent in each age group	3.2	5.7	5.0	9.7	7.2	10.0	5.7	7.9	9.0	8.2	9.3	19.0	......	......

* The total number of females in Dryden Village of the age of 15 years or above in 1925 was 304, but those who were in school are not included in the table.

occupation of the majority (58.8 per cent) of those not in school is that of housewife; the second largest number constitutes the retired group (21.5 per cent). The occupations represented are as follows: teacher, nurse, bookkeeper, saleswoman, servant, stenographer, dressmaker, telephone operator, music teacher, librarian, town clerk, laundress, extension worker, postmistress, assistant postmistress, mail clerk, innkeeper. Teachers, nurses, telephone operators, and dressmakers form the bulk of the women working outside the home. In the majority of cases, the women are engaged in occupations that require special training.

Of the 55 gainfully employed females outside the home, 22 are single. The fact that 33 are married indicates that married women are entering occupations other than housekeeping. Only a few women are working in any type of manufacturing, which makes the situation different from that existing in the cities.

In the open country surrounding the village there are 234 women of the age of 15 years or above. Only 11 of these are engaged in work outside the home. The types of outside work, and the numbers of women engaged in them, are as follows: school-teachers 3, bookkeepers 2, house cleaners 1, waitresses 1, nurses 1, stenographers 1, dressmakers 1, laundresses 1.

Age and occupation

A few pertinent facts stand out respecting the distribution of the mal population in the village according to age and occupation (table 9). I is obvious that those who are retired belong to the older age groups, 2 out of the 27 being 65 years of age or above. One-half or more of thos engaged in agriculture, trade, professional work, and "other labor," ar 50 years of age or above. On the other hand, more than half of thos working in transportation, the mechanical industries, and labor on th road, are below 50 years of age. Farm labor is well distributed through out the various age groups. Thus the dominant, or basic, occupations o the village are in the control of the older men.

Most of the women who are in occupations outside the home are belov 50 years of age (table 12). Proportionately more above this age are i the professions than in any other occupation. This is true for both th village and the open country.

3. PROFESSIONS

The professional men and women listed in the State Census of 1925 a living in the village include two lawyers, one physician, one dentist, on optician, one veterinarian, twelve school-teachers, one pianist, two clergy men, one civil engineer, two music teachers, and three nurses.

The work of these persons shows specialization of functions. Th increasing practice of the physician and the dentist for transients and fo persons living at a distance from the village, and the work of the nurse in Cortland, in Binghamton, and in other villages, bear testimony to thi fact. Likewise the practice of the veterinarian covers Tompkins County The services of the teachers and the ministers are not considered here since their tasks are largely determined by their attachments to the respec tive institutions. However, they constitute a predominant proportion o the professional group (there being eleven teachers and two ministers), an some of the teachers are employed in districts outside the village.

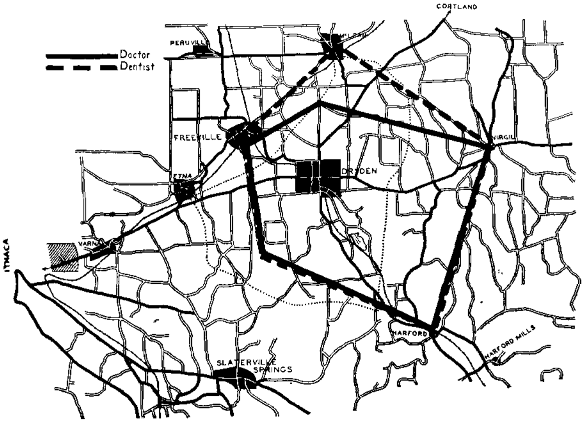

FIGURE 6. AREAS SERVED BY THE DOCTOR AND THE DENTIST

The doctor and the dentist living in Dryden do not serve all the people within these areas, since some are served by doctors living in Freeville, McLean, Harford, Ithaca, and Cortland, and by dentists living in Ithaca and Cortland

The other professional workers do not play a large part in the village and the surrounding community (table 13).

TABLE 13. DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES RENDERED WITHIN A YEAR BY PROFESSIONAL WORKERS IN THE VILLAGE AND THE OPEN COUNTRY

Profession*	Number of families served		Per cent of business	
	In village	In open country	From village	From open country
Lawyer	50	50	50	50
Lawyer	....	....	....	....
Physician	200	100	60‖	30‖
Dentist	175	175	45‖	45
Veterinarian	Covers the whole county			
Music teacher	0	7	0	100
Music teacher †	....	....	....	....
Nurse ‡	8	1	90	10¶
Nurse	40	20	65	35
Nurse	No accurate data			
Optician §	....	....	....	....
Pianist †	....	....	....	....
Civil engineer	Worked only on road			

* Ministers and school-teachers are omitted because they are limited by the institution to which they are attached.
† Practically retired.
‡ Estimates for a period of five years.
§ Has moved from village since 1925, and information is not available.
‖ In addition to 10 per cent from transients.
¶ From farms and other villages.

Both the lawyers are more than 75 years old, and, while nominally practicing their profession, neither is doing a large amount of work. The actual service which they render is about equal for the village and the surrounding community.

The practice of the one physician in Dryden covers the village, the immediately surrounding territory (figure 6), and a transient population. The physician serves practically all the people of the village, but not of the surrounding territory. In order of importance, he renders service, first, to the people of the village, secondly, to those of the surrounding country, and thirdly, to transients and people of other localities.

The one dentist living in Dryden and practicing his profession reaches about an equal number of villagers and farmers (table 13). His practice, in so far as territory is concerned, is widening and becoming increasingly indefinite, 25 per cent of his income accruing from outside the immediately local territory.

The one veterinarian in the village serves not only the surrounding community but the whole county as well. He is employed by the Tompkins County Farm Bureau to make the tuberculosis tests on cattle.

Dryden is the home of two music teachers. One of them is carrying on her work, the other is not. The one who is teaching has seven pupils, all living on farms in the surrounding country.

Three practical nurses make their home in Dryden, serving the village, the surrounding farm territory, other villages, and some cities. The work of none of these nurses is limited to Dryden and the surrounding farm territory. However, more work is done by them in the village than on the farms.

4. ECONOMIC AGENCIES

The economic agencies of the village include garages, a gasoline statio a bank, general stores, groceries, a meat market, a clothing store, dri stores, a restaurant, a hardware store, a harness shop, a lumber yard, marble works, a feed-and-seed store, coal stores, a produce store, a mi plant, plumbers, blacksmiths, and barbers.

A distinguishing feature of the business houses in the village of Dryd(is that the owners or the proprietors do most of the work themselve many of the stores having no clerks other than members of the owner family. Likewise, the operator of the business is the skilled workma as in the case of plumbers, blacksmiths, and barbers. This accounts f(the fact that 28.8 per cent of all the gainfully employed males outside tl professions are proprietors (page 15).

A second feature of the economic agencies is the variability in exte of territory from which they draw their trade. In this respect the agenci seem to serve three constituencies. In the first place, the hardware stor the old-line grocery, the chain grocery on week days, one general stor the farmers' milling company, one garage, the milk plant, and the co stores, do not draw from a wide circle (figures 7, 9, 11, 12, and 13) The boundary lines for these agencies are not far from the communi limits. A second group of agencies, including one of the garages, a ge eral store, the meat market, the clothing store, the drug stores, the harne shop, and the barber shops, have a greater area, this extending conside ably beyond the community boundary as established about 1918 (figur(7, 9, 10, 11, and 16). A third group of agencies includes the marb works, the gasoline station, the lumber company, and the restaurant, a of which extend their territory over a wide and indefinite area. The agencies are coming to serve a public and not a specific territory.

The factors that determine the trade areas of the village stores of Dr den are apparently topography, competition of other villages and of citie roads, railroads, and personality. Very few of the stores have a tradir area reaching far to the southwest. Topographical conditions have pr(vented the building of especially good roads in that direction. Competitic from the small villages of Harford to the southeast and Virgil to the eas prevents the grocery stores from going as far in those directions as d other stores. Also, grocery stores, like the others mentioned above th have a similar area, seem to depend on face-to-face contacts to hold the trade. Roads cause people to leave some places and go to others. Ofte trade does not cross a road. Thus, little trade goes to Dryden from nort and west of the Etna-Freeville road, which forms the northwest boundar for most services. The personality of the individual engaging in an acti ity also plays its part. The area served by one of the plumbers of Dryde is determined largely by this fact, the plumber having once lived in th area where he now works.

A distinctive trait of the business activities is the transient trade. Th gasoline station and the garages especially show this. Business in the vi lage of Dryden, and very likely in other villages as well, is being co ducted increasingly for the public instead of for the local community.

[8] The boundaries of the trade territories as shown in the figures are not meant to convey the idea th all the families within the limits are served by the particular agency, because no agency does serve a

TABLE 14. DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE FOR VARIOUS ECONOMIC AGENCIES OF THE VILLAGE OF DRYDEN

Type of business	Number of families served		Per cent of business		
	In village	In open country	From village	From open country	From transients
Garage	100	90	50	50	0
Garage * } Garage * }	50	150	25	50	25
Gasoline station	50	40	20	30	50
Bank	200	600	25	75	0
General store	175	250	30	65	5
General store	100	50	65	30	5
Grocery store	Had ceased business when these data were gathered				
Grocery store	Becoming a chain store				
Grocery store	75	100	65	35	0
Meat market	150	75	50	30	20
Clothing store	175	125	65	35	0
Drug store	140	175	35	60	5
Drug store	75	150	30	60	10
Restaurant	40	75	20	20	60
Hardware store	175	150	40	60	0
Harness shop	200	250	65	35	0
Lumber and roofing	35	100	15	35	50§
Marble works	5	5	5	5	90§
Coal and lime store	125	85	80	20	0
Coal, feed, etc	200	175	25	75	0
Produce store	....	200	0	100	0
Feed and seed store	20	175	2	98	0
Milk plant	0	64‡	0	100‡	0
Plumber	125	100	50	50	0
Plumber †	....	....	....	....	....
Blacksmith	25	125	10	90	0
Blacksmith	25	100	5	95	0
Barber	110	75	60	35	5
Barber	100	175	45	45	10

* These two garages were under one management when the information was gathered in April, 1928.
† Data not obtained.
‡ This includes a number of persons outside the community, from whom the plant buys milk.
§ Outside the community.

Garages and gasoline station

There are three garages in the village, two of them under one management. Their function is shown by the distribution of the families whom they serve, and the source of their income (table 14). One of the three garages (L on the map, figure 7) draws more from the village in the

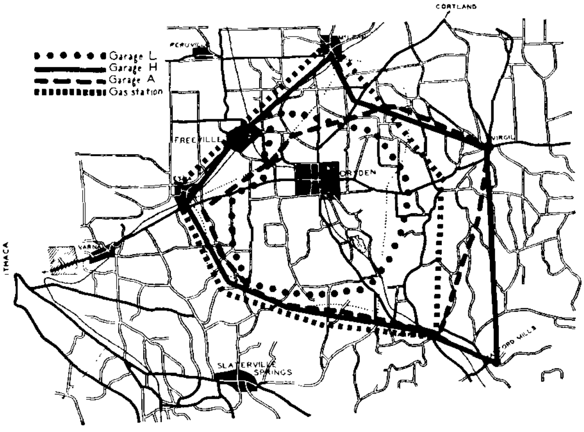

FIGURE 7. AREAS SERVED BY GARAGES AND GAS STATION

These garages and the gas station do not serve all the people of this area, since some are served by garages located in the near-by villages

number of families that it serves, but the income is about equally divided between the village and the open country. The other two garages, which are now under the same management, serve the open-country people, from whom 50 per cent of their business comes, and a transient trade equal to that of the village.

The gasoline station has a retail trade which covers a small area (figure 7), and a wholesale business which extends over a wide territory.

Bank

The bank of the village is capitalized at $25,000. In its operations it serves approximately eight hundred families. The area from which it draws is one of the largest (figure 8). Also, basically, it is more of an

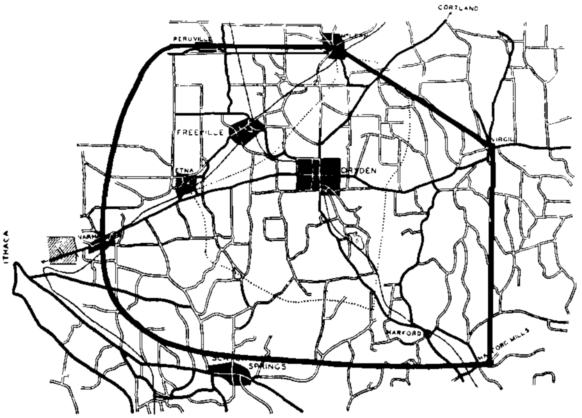

FIGURE 8. AREA SERVED BY THE BANK

The area served by the bank is very large, since only the banks of Ithaca and of Cortland are in competition with this bank

open-country service agency than many of the other establishments, 75 per cent of its customers and business coming from that source (table 14).

The reasons for the bank-service area being large are apparently two: the personality of the men in charge, and the business methods followed. The business operations are largely on a friendly, personal, face-to-face basis.

General stores and grocery stores, and meat market

Two general stores and two grocery stores were located in Dryden at the time when this study was made. The largest general store, which has since closed out its business, had a rather extensive territory due to the variety of goods which it carried. The other general store serves mainly the older residents of the village, as does one of the grocery stores. These have a small trade area (figure 9). The second grocery store has two trade areas, one for its regular week-day business and one for its Saturday-night trade. The week-day trade is largely from the village and comes from the laboring class. The Saturday-night trade is much larger and

extends to the small villages of the region. A third grocery store had ceased business by 1928, but its trade area is shown in figure 9 for 1925.

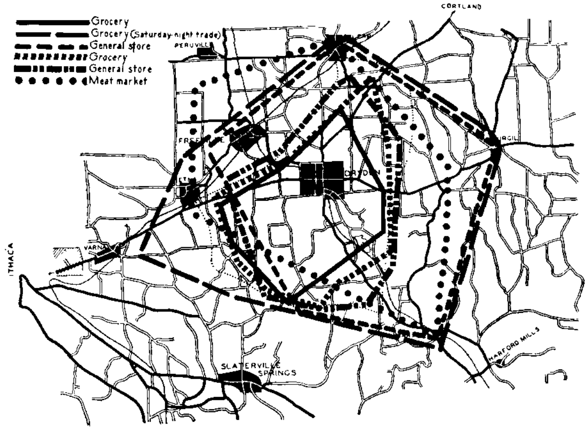

FIGURE 9. AREAS SERVED BY THE GENERAL AND GROCERY STORES AND THE MEAT MARKET

These stores do not reach all the people of the areas served, since general stores are found in all the near-by villages

The meat market is no longer primarily a butcher shop, since most of the meat handled is shipped from a packing house. The territory through which meat is sold is large. This agency is, on the whole, more of a village and transient service agency than an open-country one.

Clothing store and drug stores

The clothing store carries principally everyday clothing, though it has also suits, overcoats, and small items such as ties. Its trade is dependent primarily on the village, but it sells also to some families in the open country (figure 10).

Dryden has two drug stores. The areas in which their goods are sold are about the same (figure 10). Both are adapting themselves to changing conditions: the sale of drugs has decreased, but the sale of cosmetics, toilet supplies, and school supplies has increased. When fine horses were being raised, the owners depended on these stores for supplies, but this need no longer exists. These stores, however, still depend more on the open country than on the village for their business, 60 per cent of which comes from the open country (table 14). As with many of the other agencies, the transient trade is on the increase.

Restaurant

The restaurant in Dryden is a combination of rooming house, ice-cream parlor, and restaurant. The first two services are used chiefly by the residents of Dryden. The trade territory for the restaurant is indefinite; a large proportion of this service is to transients, especially from June to October.

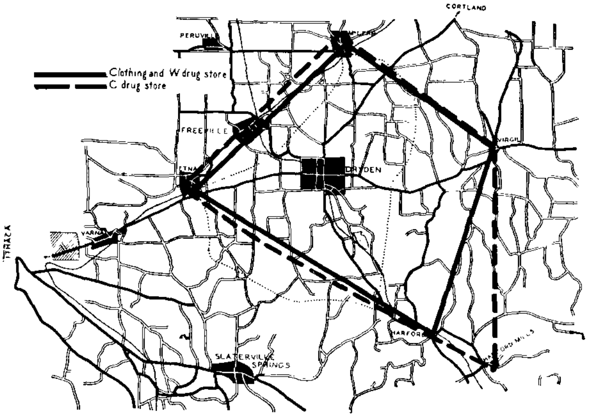

FIGURE 10. AREAS SERVED BY THE CLOTHING STORE AND THE DRUG STORES

The clothing store has only the competition of the stores of Ithaca and of Cortland; the drug stores have, in addition, the competition of a drug store at McLean and one at Freeville

Hardware store and harness shop

The hardware store in Dryden serves the surrounding country and the village (figure 11). It sells roofing, stoves, furnaces, kitchen utensils in

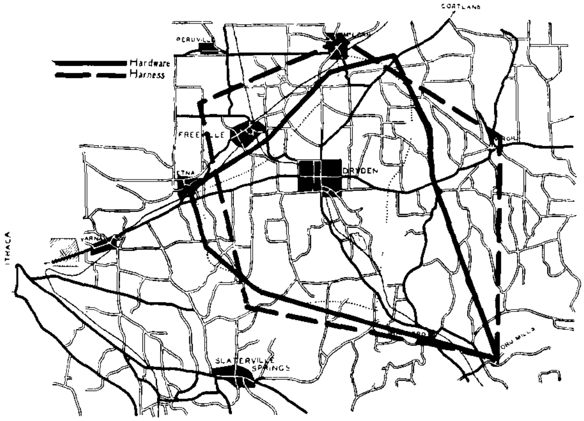

FIGURE 11. AREAS SERVED BY THE HARDWARE STORE AND THE HARNESS SHOP

The hardware store has the competition of a hardware store at Freeville and of stores in Ithaca and Cortland; a harness shop at McLean competes for the business of the territory between that village and Dryden

aluminum, enamel, iron, and earthen ware, and tools such as rakes, spades, picks, and axes. Except toward the southeast, the territory corresponds to the old community boundary. It sells to more villagers than open-country people, but the sales in terms of dollars are larger for the open country.

The harness shop is combined with a shoe-repairing shop. The harness business has been declining, and the shoe-repairing business appears to be necessary to save the shop. While the man in charge works for more families in the country, he receives more money from the dwellers in the village (table 14).

Lumber yard and marble works

The lumber company located in Dryden is of recent origin. This company buys logs from a radius of fifteen miles and saws them into lumber. Most of its trade comes from without the village. It is a public rather than a local agency, 50 per cent of its trade being from outside the immediate community.

The Dryden Marble Works is more than a local agency. It sells over a wide area reaching to Syracuse, Elmira, Binghamton, and other cities.

Coal, produce, and feed stores

Dryden has two stores that deal in coal. One of these (G in figure 12) handles principally coal and lime, and 80 per cent of its business comes from the village. The other handles feed and fertilizer as well as coal, which makes it an agency for the farmers rather than for the village, and 75 per cent of its business comes from the surrounding country.

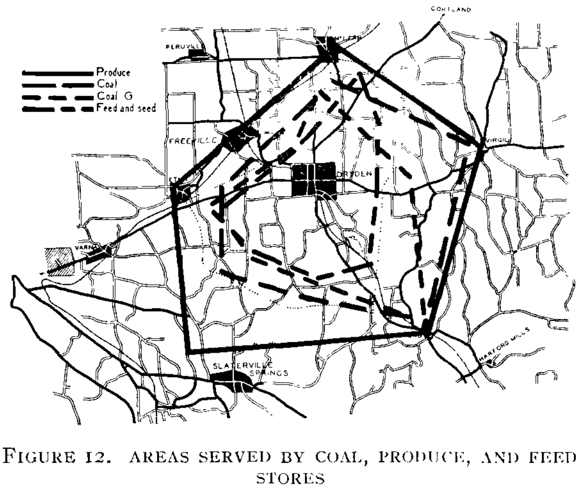

FIGURE 12. AREAS SERVED BY COAL, PRODUCE, AND FEED STORES

The produce store in the village buys its produce largely from the farmers. It is a business dealing almost entirely with the farmers. Its territory is large (figure 12), and, though designated on the map as specific, is really general.

Dryden has a cooperative feed-and-seed store, which is a farmers' enterprise, run by the farmers and for them. It constitutes a specialized type of farmers' agency, and almost 100 per cent of the business comes from the farmers.

Milk plant

The Borden milk plant is a modern establishment buying milk through the Dairymen's League from the surrounding farms. It purchases the milk from an average of 110 farmers. Its immediate territory is not large (figure 13), the borders being close to those of the old community

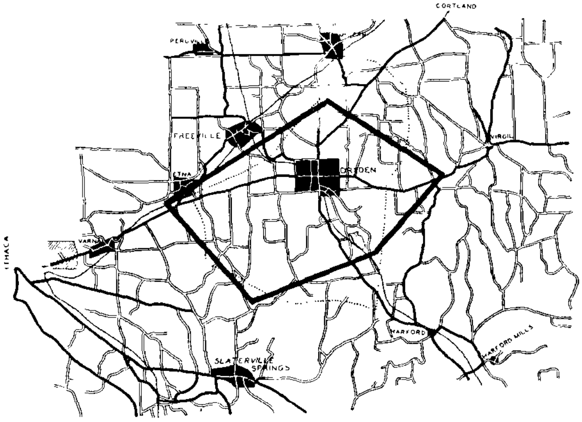

Figure 13. Area from which the milk plant of Dryden buys its milk

area except toward the north. This is the largest industry in the village, with an average of 20 employees. It is a special service agency for the farmers.

Plumbers

Two plumbers have shops in Dryden, and work in the village and the surrounding territory (figure 14). Both these men own their establish-

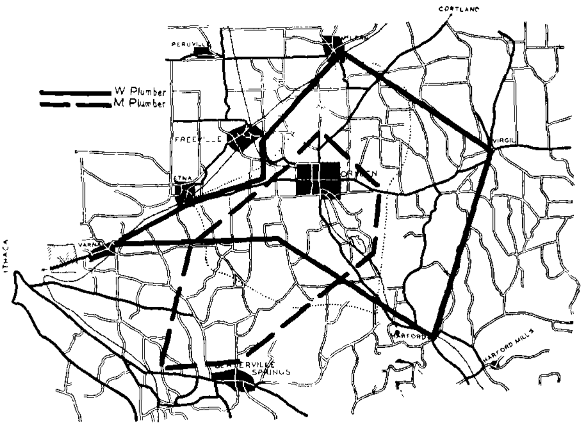

Figure 14. Areas served by the plumbers

The plumbers of Dryden have the competition of a plumber located in McLean, and of plumbers in the cities of Ithaca and Cortland

ments and do their own work. In the number of families served, these plumbers do more in the village than in the open country; but in the amount of business, the two localities are about equal.

Blacksmiths

Two blacksmiths have their shops in the village. One (R in figure 15) works mostly in wood, while the other (H in figure 15) is occupied mainly in shoeing horses. These are predominantly farmers' service agencies.

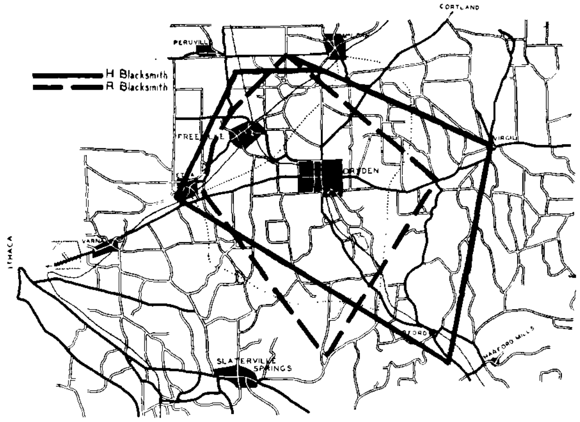

FIGURE 15. AREAS SERVED BY THE BLACKSMITHS
Blacksmiths in the villages of Freeville, McLean, Etna, and Harford compete with those of Dryden

Barbers

Two barber shops, with three barbers, are located in Dryden. These serve both the village and the open country. The areas covered by the two shops are very similar (figure 16). One of these seems to serve the farmers more than does the other.

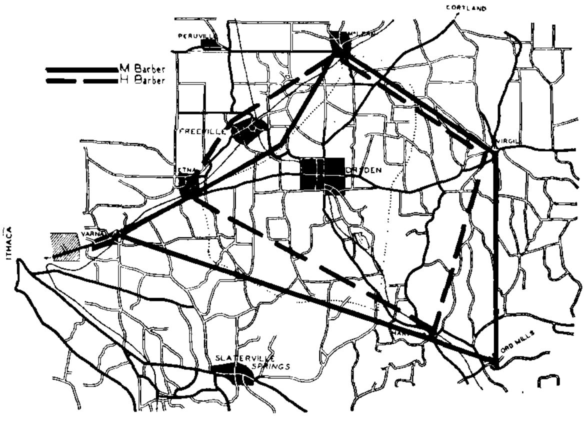

FIGURE 16. AREAS SERVED BY THE BARBERS

5. CHURCHES AND OTHER RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

The village of Dryden has three churches with their subsidiary organizations, and two religious groups—the Hi-Y Club and the Girl Reserves—which function independently of the churches. The three churches are the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Episcopal. Each of the first two has good equipment, Sunday-school rooms, a kitchen, a dining room, and a pipe organ. The Episcopal Church is practically abandoned.

Village and open-country membership

The village membership in the churches represents 32 per cent of the village population. In the Middle Atlantic States 41 per cent of the village population are members of the local churches,[9] which is a considerably higher proportion than that in Dryden.

The membership of the churches and of their auxiliary organizations belongs predominantly to the village (table 15). Not only are the majority of the members of these organizations villagers, but it is the village members who run the organizations. Of all the officers in the churches and their subsidiary groups, 75 per cent or more live in the village.

TABLE 15. DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS AND OF OFFICERS IN THE VILLAGE AND THE OPEN COUNTRY, FOR CHURCHES AND OTHER RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN THE VILLAGE OF DRYDEN

Institution or organization	Number of members			Number of officers			Per cent of members		Per cent of officers	
	Total	In village	In open country	Total	In village	In open country	In village	In open country	In village	In open country
	Churches									
Presbyterian	165	108	57	14	11	3	65.5	34.5	78.6	21.4
Methodist	100	80	20	14	14	0	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0
Episcopal	14	13	1	0	0	0	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0
	Sunday schools									
Presbyterian	125	75	50	17	16	1	60.0	40.0	94.1	5.9
Methodist	110	92	18	10	10	0	83.6	16.4	100.0	0.0
	Presbyterian Church organizations									
Women's Missionary Society	35	30	5	6	6	0	85.7	14.3	100.0	0.0
Ways and Means Society	60	48	12	5	5	0	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0
Men's Association	30	20	10	4	3	1	66.7	33.3	75.0	25.0
Christian Endeavor Society	26	22	4	8	7	1	84.6	15.4	87.5	12.5
	Methodist Church organizations									
Ladies' Aid	30	23	7	4	4	0	76.7	23.3	100.0	0.0
Missionary Society	14	10	4	4	4	0	71.4	28.6	100.0	0.0
Epworth League	40	35	5	6	6	0	87.5	12.5	100.0	0.0
	Other religious organizations									
Hi-Y Club*	21	7	14	....	....	.....	33.3	66.7	....	......
Girl Reserves	24	12	12	....	....	.....	50.0	50.0	....	......

* Information relating to officers of this organization could not be obtained, since the organization had disbanded just before the data for this table were gathered in the spring of 1928.

The two young people's organizations—the Hi-Y Club and the Girl Reserves—present a different situation, the young people from the farms constituting one-half or more of the membership (table 15).

[9] American agricultural villages, p. 183. By Edmund deS. Brunner, Gwendolyn S. Hughes, and Marjorie Patten. 1927.

Presbyterian Church and organizations

The membership of the Presbyterian Church totals 165, of whom 57, c 34.5 per cent, live in the country (table 15). More than three-fourths c the officers live in the village. The area from which the membership drawn is very small (figure 17).

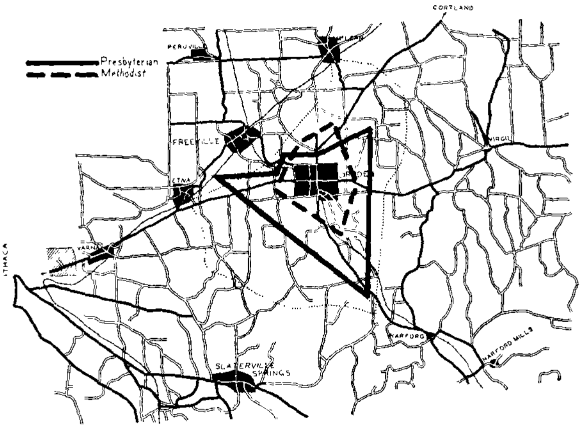

FIGURE 17. AREAS FROM WHICH THE PRESBYTERIAN AND METHODIST CHURCHES DRAW THEIR MEMBERSHIPS

Churches located in all the surrounding villages apparently limit the areas served by the Dryden churches

The Sunday school, which is the chief subsidiary organization, draw 60 per cent of its membership and 94.1 per cent of its officers from th village.

The Women's Missionary Society has as its primary purpose the prc motion of interest in missionary work. Its membership totals 35, wit only 5 of the members living in the country. All the 6 officers live in th village. Thus the women of the village not only make up most of th membership in the organization, but also run it.

The Ways and Means Society is an organization of 60 women whos purpose is to assist in the maintenance of the church. Of the 60 member 12 live in the country, but all 5 of the officers live in the village.

The Men's Association is composed of the two men's classes of th Sunday school. Two-thirds of its membership and three-fourths of it officers live in the village. This group holds monthly meetings, at whic the programs are much like those of the old-time literary societies. Th Washington's Day banquet is conducted by this organization.

The Christian Endeavor Society is a young people's organization whic carries on a routine, but particular, kind of religious program. It belong largely to the village, 22 of the 26 members, and 7 of the 8 officers, livin there.

Methodist Church and organizations

The Methodist Church follows the routine program, holding preachin services and Sunday school each Sunday. The church has a membershi of approximately 100, of whom 80 live in the village (table 15). Non

of the 14 officers live in the open country. Thus this institution belongs fundamentally to the villagers and is run by them. The fact that the church does not reach the farm population is shown further by the smallness of the area from which the membership is drawn (figure 17).

The Sunday school may be termed fairly active, but it has no distinctive program. Like the membership of the church, that of the Sunday school comes largely from the village, and all the officers and teachers come from the same source.

The Ladies' Aid, the function of which is to supplement the general finances of the church, has more than 75 per cent of its membership living in the village, and all its officers are villagers.

The Missionary Society is dependent largely on the village, 10 of the 14 members and all the 4 officers living there.

The Epworth League is a young people's organization designed to train youth in religious activities. The young people of the village furnish most of the membership and all the officers.

Episcopal Church

The membership of the Episcopal Church is only 14. One member lives outside the village. This church no longer holds service.

Other religious organizations

The Hi-Y Club for boys of high-school age was organized under the auspices of the Cortland Young Men's Christian Association during the winter of 1925. It disbanded in the spring of 1928. A larger proportion of the membership of 21 came from the open country than from the village.

The Girl Reserves is made up of girls from twelve years of age up through the teens. The club was organized under the supervision of the Young Women's Christian Association of Cortland. Its total membership is 24, half of whom are from the surrounding community.

6. EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

Educational activities in Dryden and the surrounding community are carried on through the school, the library, two literary societies, the home bureau, the farm bureau, the chautauqua, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the 4-H Club, and the Young Farmers' Club. The two public educational institutions, the school and the library, draw the majority of their constituents from the open country, but this holds for no other educational agency except the farm bureau.

School

The village school system consists of a high school and the eight grades. Pupils attend from both the village and the surrounding country. The high-school enrollment is 83; of these, 56 are from outside the village (table 16). In 1920 two districts outside the village discontinued their organization and came in with the village. In 1927 one of these districts resumed its former practice of having its own local teacher.

TABLE 16. DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS AND OF OFFICERS IN THE VILLAGE AND THE OPEN COUNTRY, FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE VILLAGE OF DRYDEN

Institution or organization	Number of members			Number of officers			Per cent of members		Per cent of officers	
	Total	In village	In open country	Total	In village	In open country	In village	In open country	In village	In open country
High school	83†	27	56	....	....	......	32.5	67.5	....	......
Library	525‡	200	325	....	....	.....	38.1	61.9	....	......
Fortnightly Club	20	20	0	4	4	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Dryden Literary Club	16	14	2	3	3	0	87.5	12.5	100.0	0.0
Home bureau	56	38	18	4	3	1	67.9	32.1	75.0	25.0
Farm bureau	27	5	22	2	0	2	18.5	81.5	0.0	100.0
Chautauqua	46§	33	13	3	3	0	71.7	28.3	100.0	0.0
Woman's Christian Temperance Union*	72	52	20	3	3	0	72.2	27.8	100.0	0.0
4-H Club	10	0	10	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Young Farmers' Club	27	3	24	0	0	0	11.1	88.9	0.0	0.0

* The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is listed as educational largely because of its present type of work.
† Enrollment in high school.
‡ Estimated number of families using library.
§ Number of guarantors.

The territory from which the girls and boys of the open country come (figure 18) is one of the widest of any of the agencies, including the economic. Furthermore, this area has been widening within the past five or six years. With the establishment of courses in agriculture and home

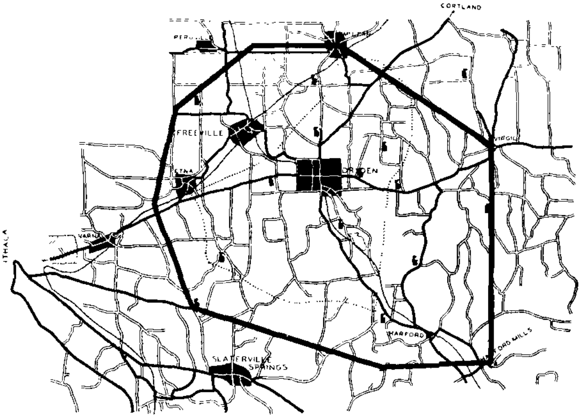

FIGURE 18. AREA FROM WHICH THE HIGH-SCHOOL PUPILS COME

The village of Freeville has a high school, though the area of Dryden overlaps

economics, this is increasingly becoming a school for the farm boys and girls.

Library

The Southworth Memorial Library is a very important educational institution of the village. It contains 12,550 volumes, and the work of the

school is largely dependent upon it. Because of this, the circulation of books is larger for the people of the surrounding country than for the village. Transients who live for a time in the village during the summer also make use of the library.

Literary societies

Two literary societies exist in the village—the Fortnightly Club and the Dryden Literary Club. The Fortnightly Club is composed of 20 of the older women of the village, organized for the mutual improvement and higher intellectual attainments of its members. The Dryden Literary Club is an organization of 14 of the younger women of the village and 2 of the open country, the purpose of which is to develop and improve literary taste and culture.

The home bureau and the farm bureau

The work of the home bureau is educational, social, and promotional. The organization has 56 members, of whom 38 are in the village and 18 in the country. Of the officers, 75 per cent live in the village.

The work of the farm bureau is educational and economic. It is organized on a town and community basis with a local membership of 27, of whom 5 are in the village. The two officers are farmers. This is a real farmers' organization centering in the village.

Chautauqua

The chautauqua, which is held annually, offers in its programs both educational and entertainment features. No information is available as to the number of persons who attend the chautauqua from the village and from the open country, but the majority of the guarantors, 71.7 per cent, come from the village. The 3 officers of the guarantors' organization live in the village.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has as its principal work the promotion of the writing of prize essays on temperance. In this respect it is an educational organization. Of the 72 women making up the membership, 52 live in the village and 20 in the open country. The organization has only 3 officers, all of whom live in the village.

Other educational organizations

An organization which has been perfected under the auspices of the school is the 4-H Club. It was organized during the school year of 1927–28 through the leadership of the teacher of agriculture. It is composed of 10 farm boys.

The Young Farmers' Club, an organization which was started in October, 1927, carries forward a constructive program. The membership totals 27; only 3 of these are from the village, and all but 2 are high-school students.

7. SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Lodges and clubs afford the means through which much of the adult social life of Dryden is exercised. The lodges studied are the Masonic, the I. O. O. F., the Eastern Star, and the Rebekah. The clubs are the Casserole Club, the Needle Club, the B. H. Club, the Bridge Club, and the Fillmore Club. The Grange also is considered in this section, though it performs educational as well as social and recreational functions; and some space is given to the band and to the basketball team.

The lodges and the Grange draw heavily for their membership on the population of the open country, but the clubs are small group organizations designed by and for the social life of the villagers (table 17). Thus, in the formal social groups the open-country people are predominant, but the informal and smaller groups belong to the village.

Lodges

The Masonic lodge has 182 members (table 17), of whom 52 live in the village and 118 in the surrounding country within the boundary line marked on the map (figure 19) for the lodge. The remaining 12 members are scattered in other sections. The territory covered corresponds to the

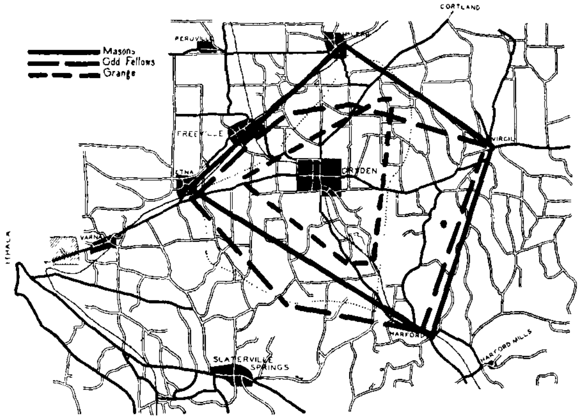

FIGURE 19. AREAS COVERED BY MEMBERSHIP IN THE MASONIC AND I. O. O. F. LODGES, AND IN THE GRANGE

general trade area, but it is much larger than that limited by the old community boundary. Though more of the membership of this lodge is found outside the village than in it, 9 of the 11 officers are villagers.

The I. O. O. F. lodge has both village and country members, with a few more in the country than in the village. In this lodge 9 of the 15 officers are from the country, contrarily to the situation in the Masonic lodge. The country membership apparently wields greater influence here than do the villagers.

The Dryden chapter of the Eastern Star lodge is predominantly a village organization, but many women in it live in other villages. While the

TABLE 17. DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS AND OF OFFICERS IN THE VILLAGE AND THE OPEN COUNTRY, FOR SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE VILLAGE OF DRYDEN

Organization	Number of members			Number of officers			Per cent of members		Per cent of officers	
	Total	In village	In open country	Total	In village	In open country	In village	In open country	In village	In open country
Masons	182†	52	118	11	9	2	28.6	64.8	81.8	18.2
I. O. O. F.	75	35	40	15	6	9	46.7	53.3	40.0	60.0
Eastern Star	139	104§	35	22	13	9	74.8	25.2	59.1	40.9
Rebekah	80	53	27	14	6	8	66.3	33.8	42.9	57.1
Casserole Club*	30	30	0	....	....	.....	100.0	0.0	....	......
Needle Club	18	15	3	1	1	0	83.3	16.7	100.0	0.0
B. H. Club	13‡	6	5	3	2	1	46.2	38.5	66.7	33.3
Bridge Club*	12	11	1	....	....	.....	91.7	8.3	....	......
Fillmore Club	20	20	0	3	3	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Grange	111	30	81	13	6	7	27.0	73.0	46.2	53.8
Band	20	15	5	1	0	1‖	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Basketball team	13	11	2	....	....	.....	84.6	15.4	....	......

* A social club having no officers.
† Including 12 who live outside community.
‡ Including 2 who live in Cortland.
§ Many of these live in villages other than Dryden.
‖ This is the leader of the band.

territory from which the membership comes is large (figure 20), the women who are especially active locally live in the village or near its incorporated limits.

The Rebekah lodge has a membership of 80, of whom 53 live in the village and 27 in the country. Of the 14 officers, 8 live in the country, which apparently puts the farm women in a place of leadership.

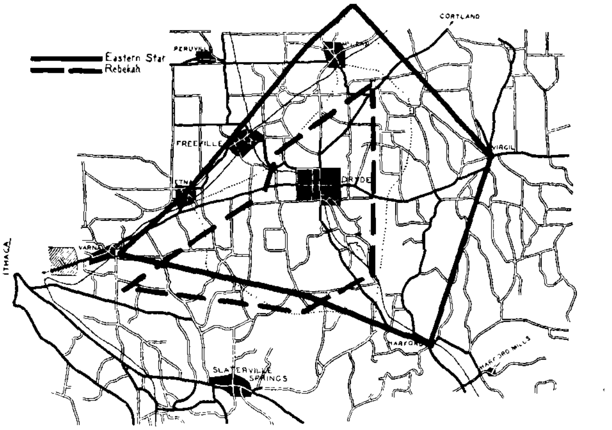

FIGURE 20. AREAS COVERED BY MEMBERSHIP IN THE EASTERN STAR AND REBEKAH LODGES

Clubs

The Casserole Club of Dryden is a social organization composed of 30 omen who are among the older village residents. The Needle Club is ·imarily social. Its membership is composed of 18 women, of whom 15 /e in the village and 3 live on farms. It is an exclusive group of older sidents The club is built apparently on old friendships. The one officer

lives in the village. The B. H. Club is a group of 13 young women who were girlhood chums. Its membership comes almost equally from the village and from the country, and there are 2 members living in Cortland.

Grange

The Dryden Grange has a membership of 111, of whom 30 live in the village and 81 in the open country. The village provides leadership out of proportion to its membership, 6 of the 13 officers living in the incorporated limits.

Other recreational organizations

The band is an organization composed of 20 members, 15 of whom live in the village. The leader is a farmer.

The basketball organization consists of 13 men, only 2 of whom are from the country.

The principal places for recreation are the moving-picture show and the billiard parlor. The moving-picture show is open every Saturday night at the opera house. It draws largely from the surrounding country. The billiard parlor is in the rear of one of the barber shops and provides a center for loafing. Another type of unorganized social and recreational life among the high-school boys is provided by the restaurant and ice-cream parlor.

PART II. INTERRELATION OF THE AGENCIES, INSTITUTIONS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND ACTIVITIES OF THE VILLAGE OF DRYDEN

Certain causative factors are prominent in a consideration of the population structure, the occupations, and the institutional and organizational composition and activities found in any locality. A very significant element in this respect is the historical development of the region.

The evolution of the various agencies, institutions, and organizations in the village of Dryden is traced in the remainder of this study, and an attempt is made to detect the interrelationships of the various aspects of development. Since the village has been closely connected with the surrounding territory throughout its history, and has been influenced by the shifting of population, methods of communication, and the changes in agriculture that have occurred, these are traced before the fluctuation in the activities of the various institutions and organizations of the village are followed.

I. POPULATION CHANGES

Early population

Soon after the ending of the American Revolution, the United States Government laid out the land in the region of the Finger Lakes in military tracts to be given to the ex-soldiers. A few ex-soldiers came into this area, and these were among the first settlers. A second group was composed of Scotch-Irish who came directly from Ireland in 1811 and settled on the hill south of the present village. A third group consisted of pioneers who came from New England in the early part of the nineteenth century and settled in the town (township) of Dryden rather than going farther west. This migration from New England continued even into the forties.

Population changes from 1800 to 1925

The shifting of the population living in the town (township) and in the village falls somewhat into the following periods: 1800 to 1835, 1835 to 1865, 1865 to 1880, 1880 to 1905, 1905 to 1920, and 1920 to 1925.

The years from 1800 to 1835 constituted a time of rapid settlement and continual growth in the total population of the town (table 18). Rapid immigration was the primary cause of this increase; the peak in the number of inhabitants was reached in 1835.

TABLE 18. Total Population of Tompkins County, Population of Dryden Town (Township) and of Dryden Village, and Farm Population of Tompkins County, for the Different Census Years*

Year	Population			Farm population Tompkins County
	Tompkins County	Dryden Town (Township)	Dryden Village	
1810	5,153	1,893	....	....
1814	9,816	2,545	....	....
1820	22,167	3,951	....	....
1825	27,951	4,822	....	....
1830	31,333	5,206	....	....
1835	32,345	5,851	....	....
1840	32,296	5,446	....	....
1845	32,264	5,200	....	....
1850	32,694	5,112	....	....
1855	31,516	5,003	522(1857)‡	18,115
1860	31,409	4,962	522	....
1865	30,695	4,795	652	....
1870	33,178	4,818	672	15,088
1875	32,861	4,558	....	....
1880	34,445	4,805	779	14,800
1890†	32,923	4,043	663	12,519
1900†	33,830	3,785	699	11,902
1905	34,151	3,716	749	....
1910	33,647	3,590	709	11,952
1915	36,535	3,556	722	....
1920	35,285	3,186	707	10,557
1925	39,559	3,426	687	9,319

* The total and the farm population of the county are placed in this table merely to afford a basis of comparison between the total and Dryden Town (Township).

† No census was taken in either 1885 or 1895.

‡ Dryden Village was incorporated in 1857.

In the years from 1835 to 1865, a steady decrease in the total population living in the town (township) occurred, though the population of the village increased.

The years from 1865 to 1880 were characterized by population fluctuation for the town (township) and growth for the village. The population of the town grew from 1865 to 1870, dropped between 1870 and 1875, and then increased again from 1875 to 1880. These changes were due to the readjustment following the Civil War. The financial crisis of 1873 also had its marked influence. On the whole, the population of the town remained close to permanent. In 1880 the population of the village was at its highest point of all the years covered in the study.

The next period, 1880 to 1905, showed a steady decline in the population of the town (township), but the number of persons living in the village fell and then again rose, reaching its second highest point in 1905.

During the fifteen years between 1905 and 1920, the population of the town (township) decreased continuously and that of the village fluctuated. This was a period of population decline for the country, and instability for the village.

A reversal in population shifting occurred between 1920 and 1925. The population of the town (township) as a whole increased, while that of the village decreased.

Establishment and abandonment of homes

The establishment and abandonment of homes in an area around Dryden is shown for different periods in figures 21 to 25. The area selected is in Dryden Town (Township) alone, and has been arbitrarily limited.

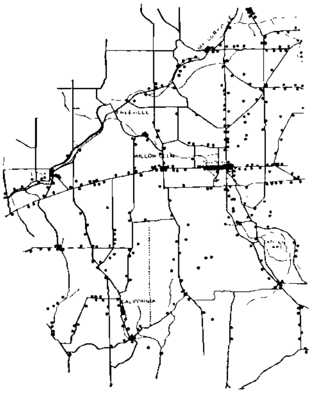

FIGURE 21. LOCATION OF HOMES IN DRYDEN COMMUNITY, DRYDEN TOWN (TOWNSHIP), 1853

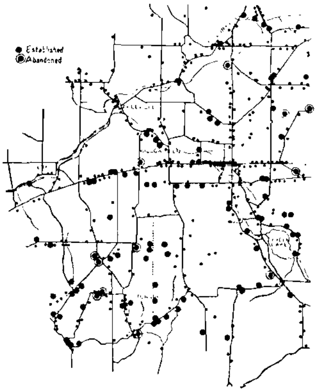

FIGURE 22. HOMES ESTABLISHED AND HOMES ABANDONED, DRYDEN COMMUNITY, DRYDEN TOWN (TOWNSHIP), BETWEEN 1853 AND 1866

This figure and the three following are designed to show the increasing and the total abandonment of farm homes, rather than the abandonment for the different periods, along with the establishment of homes in the same periods

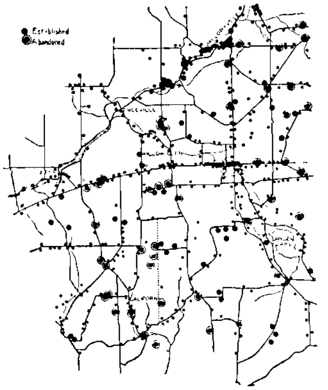

FIGURE 23. HOMES ESTABLISHED BETWEEN 1866 AND 1898, AND HOMES ABANDONED WHICH WERE IN EXISTENCE PREVIOUS TO 1898

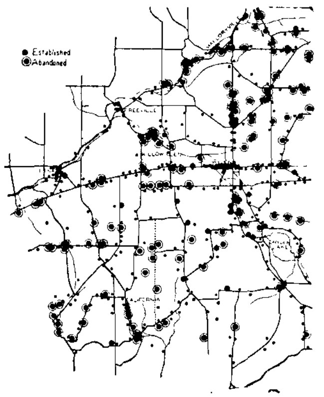

FIGURE 24. HOMES ESTABLISHED BETWEEN 1898 AND 1920, AND HOMES ABANDONED WHICH WERE IN EXISTENCE PREVIOUS TO 1920

The years compared are 1853, 1866, 1898, 1920, and 1926. These years were selected because the information for them was available. The map for 1853 (figure 21) is taken from one of Tompkins County of that date; the map for 1866 (figure 22) is from the *New Topographical Atlas of Tompkins County, New York*, published in Philadelphia in that year; the map for 1898 (figure 23) is based on a map of the town drawn by George E. Goodrich, of Dryden, at the time of the centennial celebration held in the village; and the maps for 1920 and 1926 (figures 24 and 25) are from maps of the Clock Index Map Company, of Ithaca. A comparison of these maps and of the data in table 19 will show how homes were established and abandoned during the different periods, and will throw some light on the shifting of population.

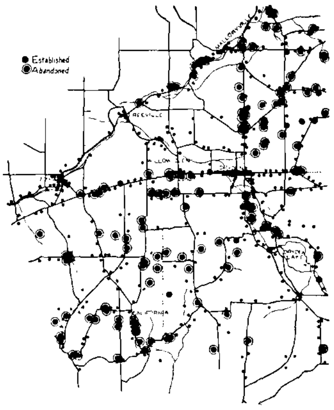

Figure 25. Homes established between 1920 and 1926, and homes abandoned which were in existence previous to 1926

TABLE 19. Number of Homes Established and Abandoned at Different Periods

Period	Number of homes	
	Established	Abandoned
1853 to 1866	87	12
1866 to 1898	42	37
1898 to 1920	15	74
1920 to 1926	16	2

The population began to decrease after 1835, but homes were not abandoned to any extent until after 1898. Indeed, more homes were established than abandoned previous to that time. Many more homes were abandoned between 1898 and 1920 than were established; apparently the first two decades of the twentieth century were the years of rapid abandonment of the homes. The maps and the table suggest that many members of the families left these homes prior to 1898, but the older people remained. After 1920 the tide turned; the population increased between 1920 and 1926, and 16 homes were established while only 2 were abandoned.

The abandonment has taken place on the hills, while the homes that have been reopened or built have generally been near the hard-surface roads. Furthermore, the homes that have been built in late years are in the section southeast of the village, in the most profitable farming area of the region.

2. Development in Means of Communication

Development and changes in agriculture, industry, and business, as well as of institutions and organizations, depend on means of communication. The development of means of communication falls roughly into periods

that correspond rather closely with those of population fluctuation (figure 26).

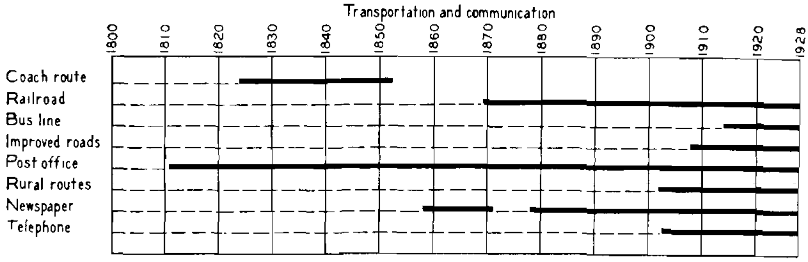

FIGURE 26. DURATION PERIODS OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The years from 1800 to 1835 formed a time of trail blazing and the building of pole bridges. Roads were gradually built and improved during those years. The method of travel was on horseback and by carts drawn by oxen. In 1824 a stagecoach route running from Homer to Ithaca, and thus through Dryden, was established. In the next period, 1835 to 1865, horses and wagons apparently came into use as a means of travel.

During the sixties, the roads were improved by the building of plank bridges with large timber frames instead of poles. In the eighties, these bridges were replaced with iron bridges which lasted into the twentieth century and then gave way to cement.

During the nineties, the bicycle came into general use. Between 1900 and 1920 came the time of hard-road building and the general use of the automobile. In 1908 the mud road between Dryden and Ithaca was improved by the use of stone, gravel, and tar. The village macadamized its main streets in 1912.

The first railroad to furnish transportation within the town (township) was the Southern Central, which opened for travel between Owego and Auburn in 1869. The telegraph appeared with the coming of the railroad.

The autobus line between Ithaca and Cortland, passing through Dryden, was established in 1914 and has continued to the present time.

The Dryden post office was established in 1811. From 1811 to 1817, mail was brought into the village by a man on foot; from that time until 1824, when the stagecoach came into use, it was brought by a man on horseback. The two rural routes from the Dryden post office were put in operation in 1902.

The first newspaper published in Dryden was *Rumsey's Companion*, which appeared in 1856. It continued under various names until 1871, when it was removed to Ithaca. In 1878 another paper was begun in Dryden, under the title *Dryden Herald*. This was continued until 1919.

The Dryden Telephone Company was organized in 1903. Thus telephones came into operation at about the time when the rural routes were begun. Recently this company has purchased the system of Virgil, a smaller village at the edge of the trade territory, which means that consolidation in Dryden has taken place to a limited extent.

3. DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE

Since the village of Dryden has been closely connected with the development of the surrounding territory, it is thought advisable to trace the evolution of agriculture for the town (township) in so far as that is possible. The periods of development and change correspond closely to those revealed in the shifts of population.

Lumbering, 1800 to 1835

The first period, 1800 to 1835, was predominately one of lumbering, with farming secondary. The farming had for its object the raising of food for home use; production was not for the market. The work was done with hand tools; harvesting was done with the scythe, the sickle, and the grain cradle; the flail was used in threshing.

Shift to agriculture, 1835 to 1865

The period from 1835 to 1865 was distinguished by a shifting toward a dependence on agriculture, and the introduction of farm machinery. Those who lived on the land turned to it in order to make a living. The timber gave out, the land was left clear, and stumps were used for fences. The first plough was introduced into Virgil, a neighboring township, in 1817. The tools were inadequate for profitable farming. After the timber had been sold, the farmer's income was derived from two sources: First, the sale of wool, usually to the local woolen mill; and secondly, the sale of butter, which was packed in tubs and sold in the spring and fall. Coinciding with the production of butter was the making of cheese.

The production of grain increased from year to year. The acreage in wheat was on the increase during this period, and the acreage in corn was fluctuating (table 20).

The first mowing machine was brought into the town in 1850, and the first sewing machine in 1857.

TABLE 20. FARMS AND FARM PRODUCTS IN TOMPKINS COUNTY, 1855 TO 1925

	Year								
	1855	1865	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1925
Number of farms	3,623	3,905	3,353	3,700	3,312	3,270	2,988	2,550	2,363
Acres in farms	280,570	277,730	221,989	293,312	276,696	385,271	273,022	253,781	233,938
Number of horses	9,443	9,308	8,804	9,220	9,819	9,081	8,120	7,305	5,814
Number of dairy cattle	14,572	14,575	16,402	16,049	12,322	32,706	23,894	21,476	13,788
Number of sheep	61,572	95,365	35,372	33,614	35,100	40,908	19,644	10,561	8,860
Number of chickens	......*	......*	......*	108,403†	......	159,717	183,706‡	157,171	204,977
Acres in corn	14,737	13,798	......	15,159	9,134	10,949	8,514	4,480	8,691
Acres in wheat	11,222	13,070	......	17,669	8,534	12,848	6,223	8,911	6,200
Acres in oats	34,142	24,105	......	22,997	23,796	23,736	21,727	13,700	14,404
Acres in potatoes	1,554	3,306	......	3,109	5,469	5,493	4,908	2,930	2,983

* Not given.
† This includes poultry of all kinds.
‡ This figure is not accurate, since it did not include the spring hatching.

Agricultural readjustment, 1865 to 1885

Development and changes in farming practices distinguish the period from 1865 to 1885. During the first years immediately following the Civil

War, prices of agricultural products dropped. These were years of financial stress and strain for those engaged in farming. The industrial crisis of 1873 added misery to the then poor conditions. From that year on throughout the period, gradual recovery was in process.

The maximum number of acres in farms during the period was reached in 1880 (table 20). The acreage in wheat reached its highest point in 1880, while the number of acres on which hay was raised was increasing throughout these years. The growing of potatoes and beans for the market seems to have begun at this time.

Other characteristics also marked these years. The production of milk for the making of butter and cheese was at a high point, if judgment can be drawn from the number of dairy cows found at that time in the county. The production of sheep and of swine dwindled. By 1880 the raising of poultry for the market had begun.

Horse-drawn field machinery came into general use during this period, though introduced prior to the Civil War.

Shifting production, 1885 to 1900

The shifts in agriculture begun in the preceding period continued during the fifteen years from 1885 to 1900. The number of farms decreased, while their average size increased. The abandonment of farms became noticeable at this time. The farming was turning to dairying and produce, with a continued emphasis on potatoes, beans, and buckwheat.

Agricultural decline, 1900 to 1928

The years from 1900 to 1920 constituted a period of declining and changing agriculture in many respects. Abandonment of farms occurred at a rapid rate. The successful farmers turned to scientific dairying and the production of poultry and poultry products. The production of livestock and of grain fell off markedly.

Speculation in land prevailed during and immediately following the World War. Then, when the drop in prices came, farms were abandoned as never before. During the latter years of this period, from 1920 to 1925, production decreased in everything except chickens and such vegetables as beans and potatoes.

4. DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE IN INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

Both the industries and the businesses of the village were related in their evolution to the surrounding farms and to conditions outside the immediate area. The periods into which their history falls show their relation to the outside, while their particular characteristics afford an understanding of their dependence on the immediate environment. In some cases the periods show a lag in adaptation; in others they correspond to the shifting of population and the changes in communication. Roughly, the periods are: 1800 to 1835, 1835 to 1873, 1873 to 1893, 1893 to 1920, and 1920 to 1928. The beginnings and the ends of these periods are approximations; the changes were gradual, not abrupt.

Time of beginnings, 1800 *to* 1835

The first period may be divided into two parts—1800 to 1825, and 1825 to 1835. The earlier years constituted a time of pioneering and experiment in both industry and business; both, in a very crude way, were established in response to the definite needs of the time. The industries consisted of the following: gristmills, 4; sawmills, 26; fulling mills, 2; carding machines, 4; distilleries, 5; asheries, 4; number of farmers, 2003; number of mechanics, 132; number of shopkeepers or traders, 4. It is impossible to determine how many of these were in the village of Dryden. This list indicates the preponderance of the lumbering industry over farming at this time, since there were 26 sawmills in town, but only four gristmills.

The presence of distilleries shows a direct dependence of one industry on agriculture at that time. The distilleries afforded a market for the grain. Just how many of the distilleries were in the village it is impossible to say, but it is known that some of them were. One was built on the main street in 1816, and was one of the leading industries.

In 1816 the clothing works was established (table 21 and figure 27). This was a finishing mill for homespun goods. It was dependent on the wool and the flax produced on the surrounding farms. It continued in operation until the death of the proprietor in 1823.

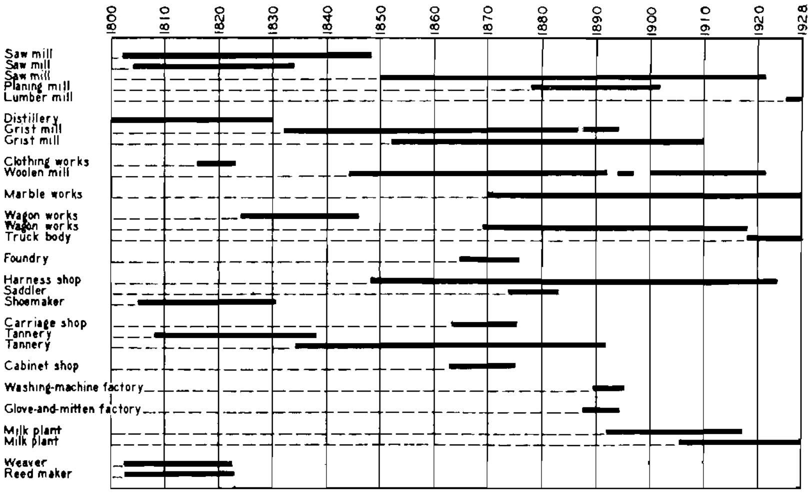

FIGURE 27. DURATION PERIODS OF THE DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES

The occupations of the time disclose to some degree the types of industries that were in existence. One of the first skilled workmen of the village was a tanner and currier who had his shop in the rear of his residence. Later the shoemakers had tanneries in connection with their shops. Among the skilled workmen included in the records for 1810 to 1816 are the following: One nail maker, two cabinet makers, one carpenter and builder, one brick maker, one weaver, one reed maker. The weaver went

from house to house, doing the family weaving on a hand loom. The reed maker made the delicate parts of the loom which were necessary for the manipulation of the warp.

TABLE 21. NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES, BUSINESSES, AND OCCUPATIONS OF DIFFERENT KINDS IN DRYDEN VILLAGE ABOUT 1820

Industry, business, or occupation	Number	Industry, business, or occupation	Number
General store	1	Sawmill	2
Blacksmith	2	Brick maker	1
Tanner and shoemaker	1	Clothing works	1
Nail maker	1	Weaver	1
Tavern	1	Carpenter and builder	1
Cabinet maker	2	Reed maker	1
Distillery	1	Undertaker	1

The businesses of the village were not numerous at this early period. A large amount of trade could not have been carried on, owing to the inadequate transportation facilities. In 1816 there existed in the village a tavern, and a general store in which the post office was located (table 21 and figure 28). A livery stable was begun before 1820, according to the best evidence available, and continued in operation throughout the period and into the following years.

The number of occupations connected with the industries of the period exceeded those related to the businesses (table 21). Dryden Corners did not yet constitute a business center. The general store continued throughout the period. The undertaker of the day was also a carpenter; he made the coffins which he sold.

The last ten years of this period, 1825 to 1835, might almost stand as a distinct period. This was a time of unusual activity: expansion and improvement in methods of transportation occurred; prosperity from the cutting of timber was being realized at this time; and the village of Dryden was in its first phases of competition with other villages, some of which have grown into cities while others have disintegrated. By the year 1835, the decline of prosperity from the sale of lumber appears to have begun.

Early in the thirties, a second general store was in operation. Also, a shoe shop was established in the early thirties. The people had their feet measured in this shoe shop, and in three or four weeks they received their shoes. From six to eight men were employed here. Before this shop was started, traveling shoemakers made shoes for the settlement.

The first gristmill in the village was built in 1831 (figure 27).

Period of development, 1835 to 1873

The years from 1835 to 1873 constituted a time of great industrial activity and business development. The sawmills in the surrounding regions ceased their extensive operations, and industry in the village became of great importance. A large tannery was put into operation in 1835. This marked the beginning of industry proper in the village, and initiated the period of industrial development. For a number of years it employed from 20 to 25 men.

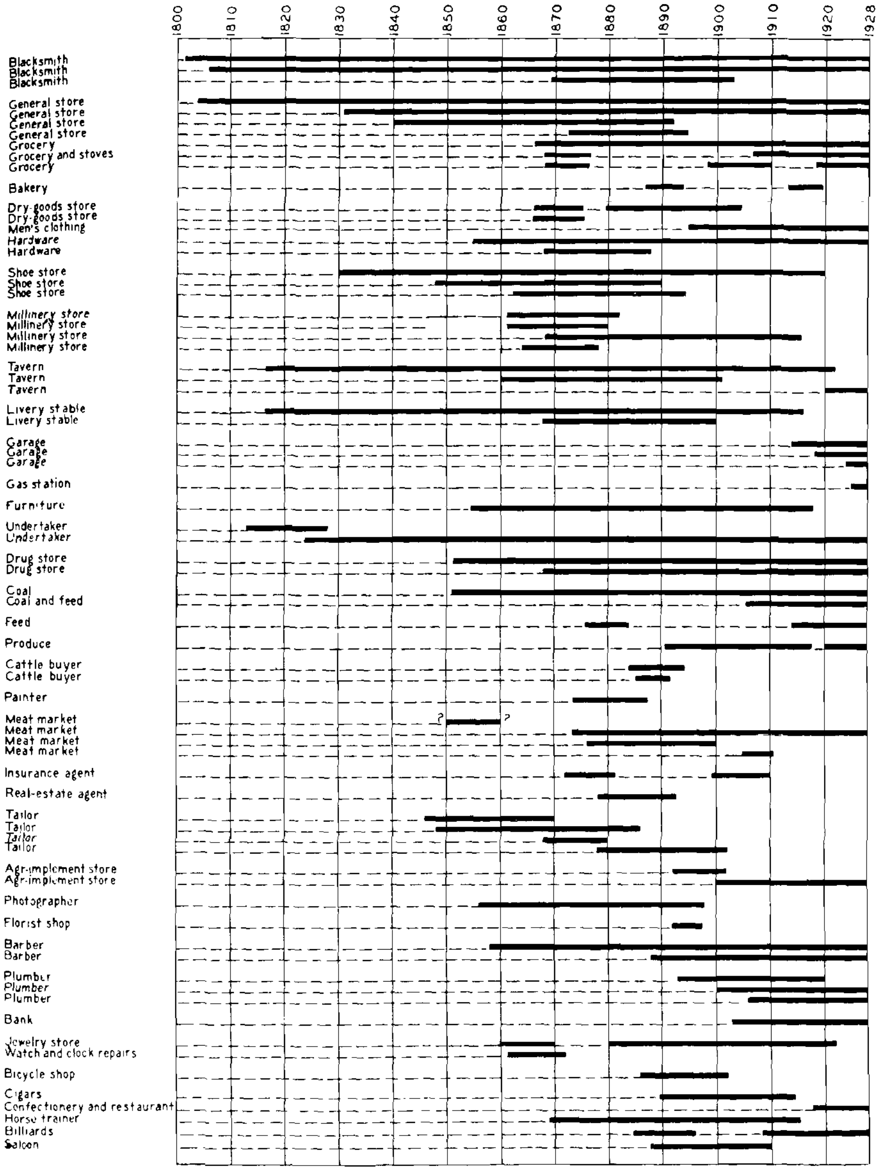

Figure 28. Duration periods of the different businesses

A second industry that was started was a mill to weave cloth, begun in 1844. This employed from 40 to 50 men. It was the successor of the old clothing works, and afforded a local market for wool.

The first harness shop of the village was opened about 1848. It arose to serve the needs of farmers who worked horses; the number of oxen decreased with the decline of the sawmills, and horses became more numerous.

A stone gristmill was built in 1852 to take the place of a less substantial one. This was the second gristmill to be erected in the village, and was built in response to the increase in production of grain.

A foundry was in operation in Dryden in 1861. Cast-iron plows, farm machinery, and parts for sawmills were made in this plant. The marble works was begun in 1870, and has existed until the present time.

This period was distinguished by the establishment of a large number of businesses within the time of prosperity, and by their ceasing operation near the close. Before 1855, as nearly as can be determined, there existed in the village a tailor shop, a hardware store, a furniture and undertaking establishment, a drug store, and a coal dealer (figure 28).

The tailor shop was a mark of a changing social level which came with the growth of industry and business. Tailor-made clothes began to take the place of homespun. The tailor shop followed the opening of the woolen mill, and the barber followed the tailor shop.

The growth of industries, changing standards of home life, and the beginning of the use of farm machinery, resulted in the establishment of the hardware store. In connection with the hardware store was a tin shop where utensils were made by hand.

The first furniture store was begun in 1855. It was on a small scale, since the furniture was made by hand and sold directly to the consumer.

A drug store came into existence in 1851. Until that time the physicians had been their own druggists.

The lime-and-coal business, which began in 1851, had its origin in the building movement. The lime business was a success immediately, but the coal business was not profitable until a later date, 1869, when the railroad came.

A number of other business enterprises were added to the village trade organizations during the sixties. Besides those in existence previous to 1855, the advertisements in the newspaper of the time show that there were a jewelry shop, a watch and repair shop, a shoe shop, two millinery stores, a meat market, and a photographer, all of which indicate a change in the level of living.

A glance at figure 28 shows that from about 1865 to 1873 a number of new businesses came into operation, but soon ceased; prosperity caused their beginning, adversity brought their end. A dry-goods store and a millinery store did not last long. A third tailor shop was begun about 1868, but soon after ceased business.

The businesses that arose and soon after ceased operation were largely dependent on the villagers. Though the price of farm products dropped immediately following the Civil War, the prosperity of the village seems not to have suffered until 1873, and soon afterward the results were manifest in business decline. A lag thus occurred here in the response of business to the surrounding conditions.

Period of maintenance and failures, 1873 to 1893

The years from 1873 to 1893 constitute a period of readjustment, recovery, prosperity, and again failure. It was a time when the villagers tried to hold all the gains of the previous years, though failure marked the end.

The first seven years of this period, 1873 to 1880, were years of depression; they formed a period of transition. A series of crises occurred. One of the large three-story buildings, known as the Blodgett Block, was burned in 1866. The printing office was moved to Ithaca early in the seventies. The foundry went bankrupt in 1878. A carriage shop and a cabinet shop stopped operations. Thus the beginning of this period was one of depression in industry for the village (figure 27). The woolen mill survived the crisis of 1873, and continued its operations until the depression of 1893, when it went bankrupt.

One sign of recovery was the beginning of another newspaper in 1878, which necessitated the establishment of a printing office. The wagon factory begun about 1870 continued operations throughout this period, owing to its dependence on the surrounding farm territory. In the late eighties the washing-machine factory and the glove-and-mitten factory were begun, and these were operated until in the nineties.

Permanent prosperity did not dominate Dryden between 1885 and 1890. During this period the gristmill failed and other businesses suffered severe reverses.

The woolen mill failed in 1893, and a tannery at about the same time. The washing-machine and glove-and-mitten factories seem to have closed near the end of this period, perhaps owing to the industrial crash of 1893.

Business enterprises in the way of stores showed the same general aspect as did the industries—readjustment, recovery, and failures. In 1885 the total number of industrial and business enterprises (51) was greater than at any time before or since (figures 27 and 28). The number gradually increased from 1875 to 1885, and then followed a gradual decrease.

Certain types of businesses which indicate the relation that the village bore to agriculture were established in this period; they existed in the late eighties and the early nineties. Among these were cattle buyers, meat markets and feed stores, a horse trainer, and a produce buyer. The last-named has persisted until the present time.

Before the year 1890, the village had an insurance agent and a real-estate agent. Also, it supported a bicycle shop. The demand for clothing had been sufficient for as many as four tailors to exist for a very short time. Three of the tailor shops had gone out of business by 1890, factory-made clothing having come on the market. In that year, shifting in business occurred. One shoe store closed its doors.

Period of transition, 1893 to 1920

The years from 1893 to 1920 were marked by the last struggles and failures of the old industries, the discontinuance of a number of businesses, and readjustments and adaptations in both industry and business to changing conditions.

The Havelyn milk plant was built about 1892. This made Dryden in

the following years a shipping center for the dairymen's products. During the depression of 1893, the woolen mill went bankrupt, as already stated. To reopen the mill, owners and citizens of the village obtained a loan of $5,000, and in 1894 the industry seemed to flourish; in the late nineties, however, it again failed. The gristmill which had previously failed also was re-established, and struggled along until the beginning of the twentieth century, when it ceased operations.

During the last five years of the nineteenth century, considerable building was done in the village. A dozen or more new houses were constructed in 1895. At this time, business appears to have been rather prosperous.

Following the business revival and the building boom, Dryden for a few years had its first and only florist shop. Two meat markets continuing from the previous period now carried on a successful business.

The stores that handled farm machinery, engines, and threshing supplies were established between 1890 and 1895, following a slight increase in agricultural production and the development of modern farming. Up to this time the hardware stores had taken care of any work in the nature of plumbing done in the village. But with the installation of the water system, the plumbing business came into operation. The plumber began to sell furnaces also.

The old woolen mill was doing only a small amount of work in 1910, when it was taken over by a blanket company which operated it for a few years. During the war it produced some army goods, but it was entirely discontinued in 1921.

With the increase of dairying, the Borden milk plant was established in 1907. This plant was built on the site of one of the old gristmills.

By 1910, the gristmill, the bicycle repair shop, and the dry-goods store had ceased operation. The gristmill could not compete with those of the Middle West and of the larger places; the bicycle shop had served its time; and the dry-goods stores of Cortland and Ithaca were too strong for the small one in Dryden. Likewise, an agricultural-implement store, a meat market, a livery stable, a millinery store, two shoe stores, and a planing mill closed during this period.

New enterprises coming in during the first part of the period were the feed and produce business, the milk plant, the bank, and the telephone company. The produce dealers came as a result of the development of a particular type of agriculture. The bank was organized to meet a definite need of the village and the surrounding territory.

The rapid spread and use of the automobile resulted in the opening of one garage in 1914 and another in 1918. The marble works passed from father to son in 1913. About 1915, cobbler work was begun in the harness shop.

As a result of improvement in the means of communication, especially good roads and automobiles, the livery stable ceased operation about 1916, and the hotel had a decreasing business. In 1918 the furniture dealer closed his shop, being unable to compete with dealers in larger places.

In 1918 a grocery store, modeled somewhat after the chain stores, was established. This is a mark of the relation which the village bears to the cities. About 1919 the Adamy wagon works, located about one mile from the village limits, discontinued making wagons and began to manufacture bodies for automobile trucks.

Modern period, 1920 to 1928

The modern period, 1920 to 1928, is short, but it is very suggestive of the present stage of evolution of the village. The population of the village decreased slightly from 1920 to 1925, but that of the open country increased. The automobile and the hard-surface roads had been in operation long enough to begin to show results.

The real business changes were still in operation at the time of this study (June, 1928). During the first part of 1928 two new chain grocery stores were established, and in June one of the general stores was selling out its goods. The business readjustment to changed means of transportation was in process.

5. PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITY

Enterprises and activities which are public through being connected with the village either as a political unit or as a common undertaking for the village, are here analyzed. The immediate purpose is to ascertain how these were related to the fluctuations in the economic activities. The kind of improvement and the date when it occurred are recorded, and then the facts are examined in order to discover any relationships that may have existed.

Public improvements made prior to 1857 necessarily belonged to the town (township), since the village had no independent legal status. The building of bridges and the improvement of roads went on, but we have no way of showing the relationship of such activities to any factors especially prevalent in the village.

When the village was begun, shortly after 1800, strong rivalry existed between those who wished it located at Willow Glen, one mile west of Dryden, and those who desired it on the present site. Land was given by the farmers to "The Good People of the Town of Dryden," and one farmer gave 40 acres of land to induce a blacksmith to settle in the valley. Through these efforts the village became established.

One public enterprise that produced a village improvement was the purchase of a town clock which was placed in the tower of the Presbyterian Church in 1851. This was accomplished by subscriptions rather than by taxation.

The placing of the clock in the tower of the church was followed by the building of a fence around the park, or "Village Greene," in 1855. The erection of the fence was necessary because stock were running loose in the public highways.

A distinctive public enterprise was the incorporation of the village of Dryden in 1857. At that time the village had a population of more than 500. Moreover, this was a year of rising business and industrial prosperity. By this time the village was sufficiently large, and the activities of its inhabitants were different enough from those of the surrounding farm territory, to justify the formation of this civic unit.

The first few years of village incorporation, which were the last years of the second business and industrial period, were characterized by considerable activity for public improvements on the part of the village board. In October, 1857, $600 was voted to build a public well, and $50 to construct walks across the street. In 1860 the sum of $800 was voted for purchasing a fire engine; the purchase seems not to have been accom-

plished, however, until 1874. In 1876 a village hall was built at an expense of about $1600. This provided space for a fire department and fire-extinguishing apparatus, as well as a lockup and a public hall. A hand fire-engine was bought, and cisterns were built in different parts of the village as reservoirs of water for fire-extinguishing purposes. The fire department (Neptune Hose Company) was organized about 1876.

These last named public enterprises followed almost immediately the business failures of the first year or two of the seventies. Apparently they were accomplished as a result of the impetus given in the period of prosperity.

No marked public improvements were accomplished from the time when the village hall was built, until 1892. In that year the bonds were voted for installing the village water system.

Another public improvement that came about this time consisted of an elaborate ornamental fountain which was presented to the village by the Honorable Andrew Albright, of Newark, New Jersey, as a memorial to his parents, who were early residents of the town. The gift was made with the condition that the citizens should provide for the removal of the church sheds, which then occupied a part of the village green, and should prepare a suitable foundation and surroundings for the fountain. A fund of more than $1500 was raised, mostly by voluntary contribution, additional land was purchased to furnish sites for the sheds of both church organizations, and the fountain was accepted and connected with the village system of water works.

Still another improvement at about the same time was the building of the opera house by a stock company at an expense of about $3500.

In 1895 the street lights were installed.

All these improvements followed closely the period of prosperity, taking place in the years from 1893 to 1900 when strenuous efforts to maintain business were being exerted. The making of public improvements was partly a psycho-social phenomenon; it was an effort to keep the village up in a public way, following the impetus received when conditions were good. In the years that followed, few public improvements were made. The consummating event of these years was the centennial celebration of July 10, 1898. That event commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the town. It was estimated that about 5000 persons were in attendance.

Some work has been done on the streets since 1900, but that has been forced, in order that the village may keep up with pressure from without.

In 1910 a village-improvement society was organized, but the records in the papers show that it did little more than give a play for the raising of money, and discuss the oiling of the streets. It lasted for about three years. In 1925 another such society was perfected, which still exists. It has equipped a playground, provided street receptacles for refuse, and encouraged painting and cleaning up.

6. PROFESSIONS

The professions here considered are those of the physician, the dentist, the lawyer, and the optician. Ministers also are included on the graph (figure 29), but they are not discussed here as they worked in conjunction

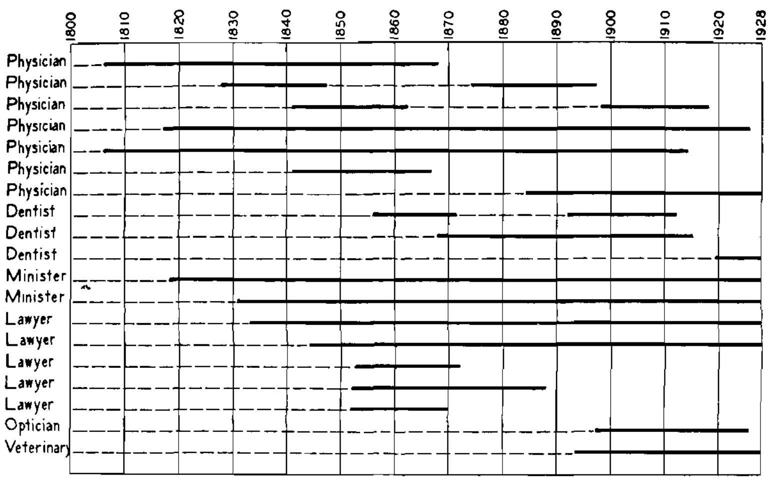

FIGURE 29. YEARS OF PRACTICE OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN VARIOUS PROFESSIONS

with the churches. The impossibility of obtaining data precluded the practicability of discussing the presence of nurses and music teachers. The number of professional people in a community depends upon the population and its economic well-being.

Physicians

Physicians settled very early in Dryden, three being located in the village by 1816. Between 1820 and 1850 six physicians were located there, but it is impossible to determine the exact length of time that they practiced. The population of the town reached its height in 1835, and sickness was very prevalent owing to the undrained swamps.

During the Civil War there were three or four physicians in Dryden, one of whom succeeded his father in his practice. By that time, some of the physicians had apparently moved away and others had settled in neighboring villages. From the years of the early seventies until 1900, three or four physicians lived in the village. This covered the period of prosperity, and also the time when the sanitarium just outside the corporation limits was in operation. That institution was burned in the late nineties.

Since 1900 the number of physicians has gradually decreased to only one, who in June, 1928, was engaged in active practice. The improvement in transportation facilities has contributed to the decreasing number of physicians, just as prosperity had brought about their settling in the village.

Dentists

The first dentist to practice his profession in Dryden came in 1856. He remained until 1871, when he moved to Ithaca, but continued to practice in the village two days each week. In 1892 he returned to Dryden, and remained there practicing his profession until his death in 1912.

In 1868 a second dentist came to the village, where he remained until his death in 1915. Since 1919 another dentist has begun practicing in the village.

Lawyers

A lawyer practiced his profession as early as 1833 in the village of Dryden. In the late thirties and early forties, an attorney with several law students studying under him resided here. This was a time when numerous disputes regarding land titles arose, and when industries were in operation, both of which demanded advice from attorneys.

Another lawyer began practice in the village in 1844, and remained there until his election to Congress in 1867. His son, though now practically retired, has remained in the village until the present time practicing the same profession.

Immediately following the Civil War, four law students were trained in the office of one of the attorneys. These, however, did not remain to practice in the village.

In the eighties and nineties, three lawyers carried on their work in the village; two of them have remained until the present time.

Changed conditions have caused the lawyers to go to larger places. Before long the village will probably have no member of the profession.

Opticians

An optician combined his work with that of a jewelry store in the late nineties. He remained in Dryden until 1925. The competition of the specialists in the larger places was too strong for this profession to remain as a force in the village.

7. DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHURCHES AND OTHER RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

This section deals with the development of the churches, the organizations affiliated with the churches, and other religious groups and activities.

Establishment and early growth, 1800 *to* 1835

The first period of church growth is the same as that of economic development, 1800 to 1835. During these years the two church organizations —Presbyterian and Methodist—were perfected, the churches were built, and the pioneer phenomena respecting religion were experienced. The consummation of this period was a particularly successful revival meeting.

The first church society in Dryden was formed on February 17, 1808, with a membership of 13. At the first meeting of the society it was voted that the form of government should be congregational, but the organization later became Presbyterian. The meetings were held in the homes, in barns, or in woods until the erection of the church, which was begun in 1820 and completed in 1823 (figure 30).

Barter was the chief method of exchange at this period. In raising funds to build the church, each contributor was charged with a certain subscription, and later with one or more pews at prices varying from $2.75 to $10.50. The contributor was then credited with what he paid in money or contributed in labor or merchandise, principally the latter. For example, one man worked for half a day with a team, drawing stone, for which he was credited $1; about six weeks later he worked for two days with oxen

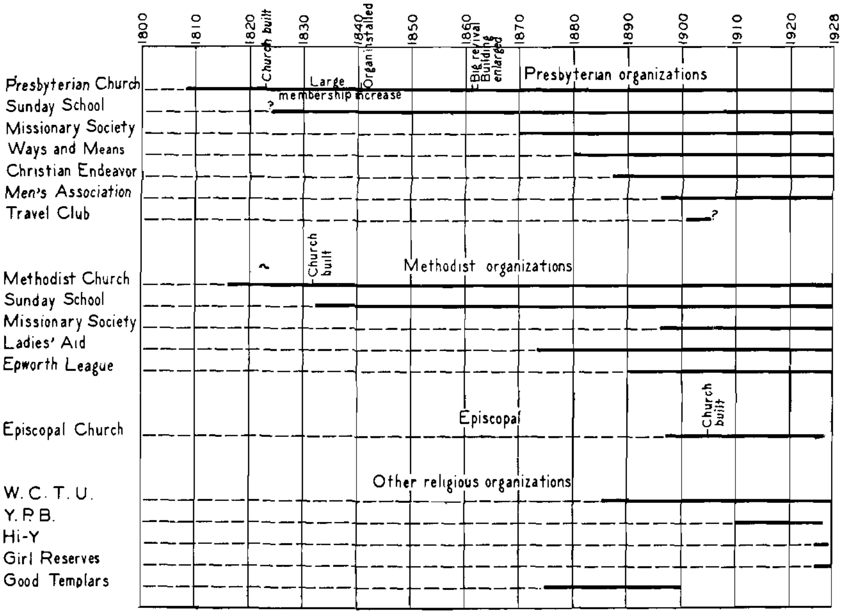

FIGURE 30. DURATION PERIODS OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

only, and received credit for 75 cents a day. Another man, who was a distiller of the farmers' grain but was one of the foremost contributors to the building of the church and one of its most steadfast members, paid his share of $130, mostly in whiskey and lumber; one of the barrels of whiskey was credited at $17.50, and another at $24.

No fireplaces were built in the church, nor were stoves used for a number of years. The only warmth on the cold winter Sundays was supplied by small foot-warmers which the women brought in the bottom of the sleds or wagons. The pews were rectangular, with seats on three sides. The parents and other adults sat on the back seats, facing the pulpit. The young people sat on the end seat, facing the entrance to the pew, and the children faced their parents, with their backs to the minister. The small foot-warmer was placed in the center of the group, and robes were thrown over the laps of the family in an attempt to prevent the small amount of heat from escaping.

During the first two decades of the church organization, the sermons were the main source of education for many of the members. Services lasted all day. The noon hour on Sundays became a social event; it was a time for conversation. The "meeting-house" was the one place where wholesome conversation and association could be participated in. This noon-hour gathering was so strong that numerous complaints arose in later years when the afternoon sermon was dispensed with.

Two years during this period are notable for the increase in church membership—1826 and 1831. In 1826 the increase in number of members was 37, and in 1831 it was 71. These accessions took place while the Rev-

erend Mr. Hurd was pastor. The Reverend Mr. Clark succeeded to the pastorate in June, 1835, and in the first year of his work 45 new members were added. This was a time of general growth for both churches, and accounts for their large membership in 1840 (table 22). It is to be remembered also that the total population of the town reached its high peak in 1835, and that the last ten years of this period seem to have been a time of

TABLE 22. MEMBERSHIP IN THE METHODIST AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES FOR VARIOUS YEARS*

Year	Membership		Year	Membership	
	Methodist Church	Presbyterian Church		Methodist Church	Presbyterian Church
1819	...	46	1870	96	180
1823	...	67	1875	...	155
1828	...	101	1880	86	160
1829	...	105	1885	...	150
1830	...	111	1890	89	154
1835	94	...	1895	...	184
1840	144	235	1900	196	173
1845	142	...	1905	...	153
1850	111	181	1910	110	157
1855	...	...	1915	...	220
1860	116	160	1920	178	220
1865	...	229	1925	129	214

* This information was collected by Professor Ralph A. Felton, of the New York State College of Agriculture.

general improvement and economic prosperity. Were the additions to the church membership due to the period of general activity, or to the personal influence of the pastor, or to both? The writers' theory is that the general *conditions produced a socio-psychic situation, and the pastor afforded the* opportune leadership. If the additions were due only to the man, the entire 45 would not have become members of the church during the first year of his pastorate.

The second church to be organized was the Methodist. Among the early pioneers who settled in the town were some Methodists. For several years they met with the older religious society, but when these began talking of a Presbyterian organization and the building of a "meeting-house" the Methodists wished to separate. In the year 1816 a young itinerant preacher, traveling on the Cayuga circuit, entered the village of Dryden and was urged to preach at the schoolhouse that evening. Thus began Methodism in the village. Thereafter the itinerant preached regularly, sometimes in the schoolhouse, sometimes in capacious barns, and often in the woods. The Methodist Church was built in 1832.

It was during the last ten years of this period that the Sunday schools were begun (figure 30).

Period of development, 1835 to 1865

The activities that characterized the years from 1835 to 1865 were material improvements and revival meetings, the latter occurring in the winter of 1857–58 and in 1861. About 1839 or 1840 an organ was placed in the Presbyterian Church. In the winter of 1849–50 the building was re-

moved to its present location. The expense involved in this change was about $1500.

No records of the Methodist Church are available to show any improvements.

The revivals, though emanating from the Presbyterian Church, are especially outstanding in the religious history of the village. As a result of the first of these, in the winter of 1857–58, the church membership was increased by more than 30. The second revival, in 1861, resulted in gains in membership for both the Presbyterian and the Methodist Church. Following that revival, the Presbyterian Church was enlarged and remodeled. The old spire was torn down and a new one erected. The galleries, and the high pulpit which commanded a good view of the galleries, were removed. The old pews with high partitions and doors gave place to the present seats.

Modern beginnings, 1865 to 1900

The years from 1865 to 1900 might be designated as a time of beginnings for the present church organizations. During the first decade of the period (in 1874), the Methodist Church was burned and rebuilt, and the Presbyterian parsonage was erected. In 1898, further improvements were made on the Presbyterian Church.

The auxiliary organizations and dates of their beginnings are as follows: Presbyterian Church: Missionary Society, 1870; Ways and Means Society, 1880; United Society of Christian Endeavor, 1887; Men's Association, 1896. Methodist Church: Ladies' Aid, 1873; Epworth League, 1890; Missionary Society, 1896. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was in operation by 1885 or previously. In 1897 services of Episcopalian adherents were begun in the opera house, and the church of this religious body was completed in 1905.

The Ways and Means Society of the Presbyterian Church, the function of which is to aid the church financially, was organized about 1879 or 1880 as a successor to the Mite Society. This organization has helped in beautifying the church, in providing equipment, and in supplementing regular expenses when needed.

The Men's Association was started in 1896. At first its function was primarily educational. During the years 1896 and 1897, it instituted a lecture course, which it continued to conduct until 1902, when the school assumed charge. The association also started a social custom in 1899, this being the practice of holding a Washington's Birthday banquet each year.

The Christian Endeavor Society was organized in 1887. During the nineties it was a very important agency in promoting social life among the young people.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church was started with the remodeling of the church in 1873, and became a strong force in 1874 after the church was burned. This is the oldest of the auxiliaries of the Methodist Church.

The Missionary Society began in 1896. It was organized at a time when conditions were fairly prosperous, or thought to be so; but its organization was due largely to outside pressure of the church

The Epworth League was started in 1890, just before the break in the prosperity of the region. The young people of the church had had a social organization prior to that time, but the perfecting of the League gave definite religious form to the group.

The consummation of these different auxiliary church organizations marked the beginning of the churches' activities in a definite promotional religious direction. Up to this time, the activities of the church had been both religious and social: the religious activities were carried on in conjunction with the regular services, while the social ones were a part of the normal work of the religious organizations. From this time on, the social activities, for their own sake on the part of the various religious groups appear to have ceased and to have been held for the purpose of promoting the religious organizations.

Special emphasis on club activities, 1900 to 1928

In a religious way the years from 1900 to 1928 are characterized by four events: the building of the Episcopal Church; the united revival meeting of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in 1912; the increased emphasis on activities for the sake of the church itself, on the part of all the church organizations; and the extension of the membership into the open country.

The Episcopal Church was built about 1905. The main incentive to the perfecting of the organization and the erection of the church was pressure from the Bishop, who wanted a church building wherever there were any communicants. The church ceased to function about 1926.

In 1912 the high peak of this period was reached in religious activities for the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. A four-weeks revival meeting was held at that time. As a result the Presbyterian Church alone had about 90 members added, which accounts for the large increase in membership between 1910 and 1915 (table 22).

The increase of the church membership from the open country has been much greater since 1900 than for any time previous, according to the records of the Presbyterian Church (figure 31). The numbers of open-country homes in which members of this church lived, in the years for which data are available, were as follows: 22 in 1869, 29 in 1898, 35 in 1908, 44 in 1928. This membership is concentrated largely along the main highways in the open country.

Religious organizations outside the churches

The religious organizations outside the churches, which have existed or now exist, are the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Young People's Branch, the Hi-Y Club, the Girl Reserves, and the Good Templars. All of these appear to have arisen as a result of a general movement in the country as a whole, rather than out of a definite local situation.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in 1885 or before. It arose as part of a general movement, though local conditions at that time furnished sufficient stimuli. Indeed, during the prosperous years early in the nineties, the number of arrests for drunkenness and fights was very high—higher, in fact, than at any time since.

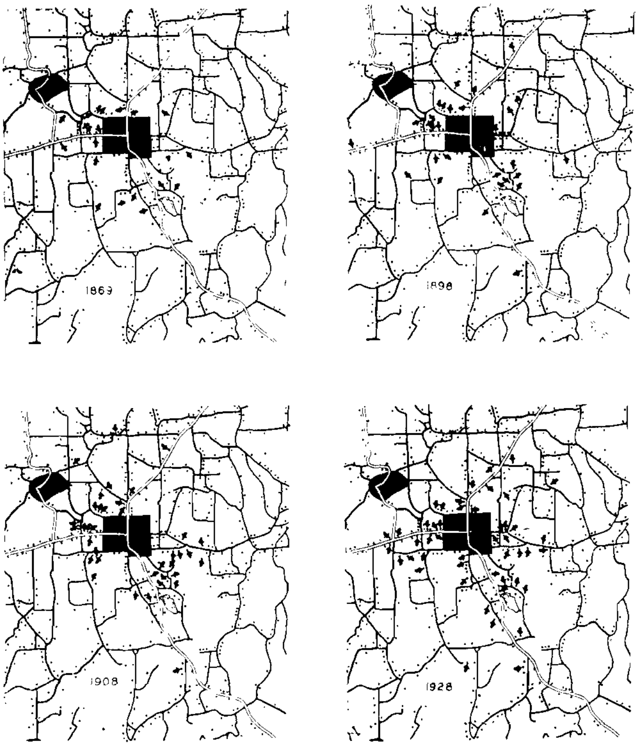

FIGURE 31. LOCATIONS OF HOMES OF OPEN-COUNTRY MEMBERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN 1869, 1898, 1908, AND 1928

The Young People's Branch was a junior organization of the W. C. T. U. It was organized when a number of young people were regularly going to the Presbyterian Church. When these young people grew up, the organization disbanded.

The Hi-Y Club and the Girl Reserves were organized during the school year of 1924–25 by representatives of the Cortland Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Thus they came about distinctly as a result of increased means of communication and the general expansion programs of the two parent organizations. Local conditions in no way provided a peculiar setting for their rise, aside from the fact that expansion of activities out of the purely local situations has been the dominant element in the life of the village since 1920. This is especially significant in view of the extensive abandonment of farms.

The Good Templars was a temperance association, organized in Dryden about 1875. By 1879 it was having a regular meeting once a week. The organization seems to have been disbanded by 1900, though it was of little consequence in the village throughout the nineties.

8. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

The means of education that have functioned in Dryden include schools, the library, debating societies, educational and literary organizations, the Grange, the farm and the home bureau, the chautauqua, and the fair (figure 32). The educational history falls into four periods: 1800 to 1850, 1850 to 1872, 1872 to 1900, and 1900 to 1927. It should be added that with the

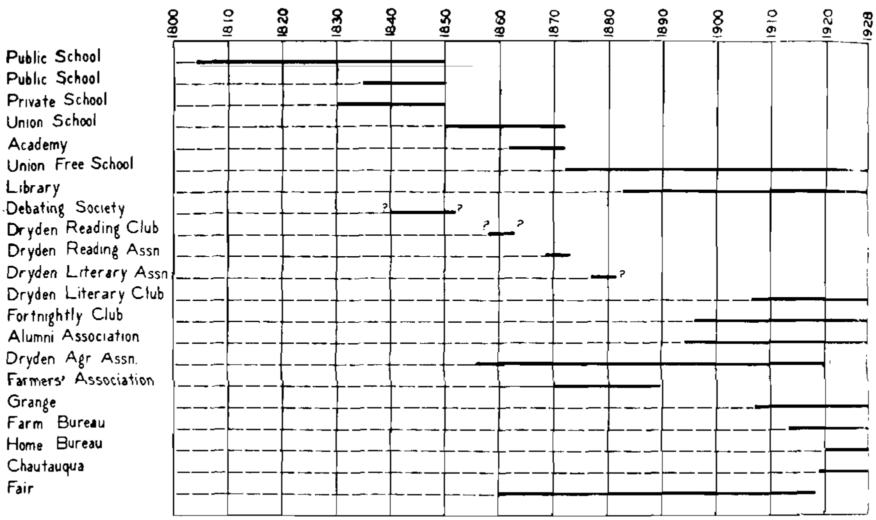

FIGURE 32. DURATION PERIODS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

opening of the school year 1927–28, another period was begun. The rise and fall of educational institutions, organizations, and activities seems to bear less relationship to times of economic prosperity and depression than is the case with almost any other.

Period of the one-room schools, 1800 *to* 1850

The educational opportunities of the village in its early years were extremely meager. The first log cabin built in the township became its first schoolhouse in the year 1804, when it was no longer used as a place of habitation. This one-room school persisted as the dominant type of educational institution until 1850, though a second one was built about 1835. The union school of 1850 replaced both of these.

A private school was in operation during the thirties and forties, but details concerning it are not available. In the same decade a debating school came into existence, to supplement the meager educational work afforded by the one-room schools.

Union school and academy, 1850 *to* 1872

The period from 1850 to 1872 was characterized by the following events: The establishment of the union school in 1850; the maintenance of the academy from 1862 to 1872; the existence of the Dryden Reading Club

in the late fifties and early sixties; and the organization of the Dryden Agricultural Association in 1856 (figure 32).

The first of these, the establishment of the union school, meant only the bringing together of two schools, with a probable betterment of equipment.

Early in the sixties, an academy known as the Dryden Seminary was built. This was a private enterprise, but it arose in response to the educational needs of the place. The training given was classical and cultural, and of a high enough quality so that students from the institution were admitted to Vassar and Amherst Colleges. As early as 1865, Dryden sent one of her sons to Amherst and another to Hamilton. Accurate records of the academy cannot be found, but at least seven of its pupils entered college between 1865 and 1872.

The academy continued successfully for about ten years, when it began to decline. In the late sixties the Cortland Normal School was organized, and demand for a free school in Dryden came, resulting in the establishment of the Union Free School in 1872.

Literary clubs began to be organized about the middle of the century, following the debating clubs of the forties. These clubs supplemented the meager schooling provided by the schools existing up to that time. The Dryden Reading Club was begun in October, 1859, and continued until the opening of the Civil War in 1861. The war seems to have checked this type of educational activity. The club studied the English classics; according to report, three acts of *Hamlet* were read at one of the meetings, and an old resident of the village remembers the club's studying Scott's *Lady of the Lake.*

The Dryden Agricultural Association, which proved of great significance in both an educational and a social way, was organized in 1856. The aim was to promote better agriculture. The work was carried on in two ways, by discussions and by exhibitions. In resorting to the latter method, the Dryden Fair was brought into existence. A building was erected and the fair became an institution. The activities of the association ceased when the fair was discontinued in 1919.

High school and literary clubs, 1872 to 1900

The years from 1872 to 1900 mark roughly another period. In 1872 the Union Free School was organized, and the work of the academy was taken over by this institution.

During the seventies and eighties the Farmers' Association was in existence, with its meeting place in the village, though it was constituted largely of farmer members. Its purpose was educational. In 1879 one meeting was devoted to a discussion of the relative profitableness of cattle and sheep.

The literary clubs were very prominent during the seventies and eighties. Full data could not be obtained on all of them, which made it impossible to show graphically the times of their duration (figure 32). During the promotion period of the union-free-school movement prior to 1871, the Dryden Reading Association was organized. Its membership, which at no time exceeded 30, consisted of both men and women, and its aim was to "provide for mutual instruction and entertainment of its members." It lasted only a few years, and was followed in 1877 by the Dryden Literary Association, which became a debating club. This club either died out or

took the form of the Young Men's Literary Association, which was active in 1879, but of which no accounts appeared in the local paper by 1885.

Throughout the seventies and eighties, numerous lectures were held in the village under the auspices of the various organizations. Much of the educational work was informal and spontaneous. From time to time a lyceum course was conducted by one of the groups.

In 1896 a tourist club was organized, with a membership of 20 women. Two years later its name was changed to the Fortnightly Club, and its program of work has persisted to the present time.

In 1896 the Dryden Literary and Musical Association was formed. This soon became the Men's Association of the Presbyterian Church, the work of which has already been mentioned (page 28).

The intense activity of the literary organizations of the seventies found its fruition in the establishment of the library in 1883. The incorporation of the Southworth Library Association in that year came as a result of a bequest from the Southworth estate.

Another feature of a semi-educational nature that marked these years was the peak of success reached by the Dryden Fair. In 1887 the fair grounds were enlarged, and in 1895 a grand stand was erected facing the race track and capable of seating 1000 persons.

An alumni association, made up of graduates of the local high school, was organized in 1894. Its program was essentially educational up to 1924 when it became social and recreational.

Modern educational organization, 1900 *to* 1927

The years from 1900 to 1927 form a period of transition in methods of educational work, and are characterized by the greater institutionalization and solidification of educational activities on the one hand, and an increasing adjustment to influence outside the local community on the other. One of the first changes toward institutionalization was the taking-over of the lecture course very early in the century by the High School, which has conducted it ever since.

In 1907 the Dryden Literary Club, composed of 15 young women, was organized. It has continued as an extra-school educational agency.

The High School manifested its response to changing conditions by beginning its homemaking course in 1912. In the school year 1927–28 it started its work in agriculture, which shows its expansion into a field of service for the surrounding farms. This extension of activities is well illustrated by the shifting of attendance from the open country. Three school years were selected for study—1893–94, 1912–13, and 1927–28. The total enrollments for these years, and the number of non-resident[10] students, are as follows:

Year	Total enrollment	Non-resident enrollment
1893–94	69	17
1912–13	52	24
1927–28	83	56

The territory from which the High School draws its students increased greatly from 1912 to 1927 (figure 33). The introduction of the homemak-

[10] "Non-resident" refers to students who live outside the Dryden school district, which practically coincides with the incorporated limits of the village.

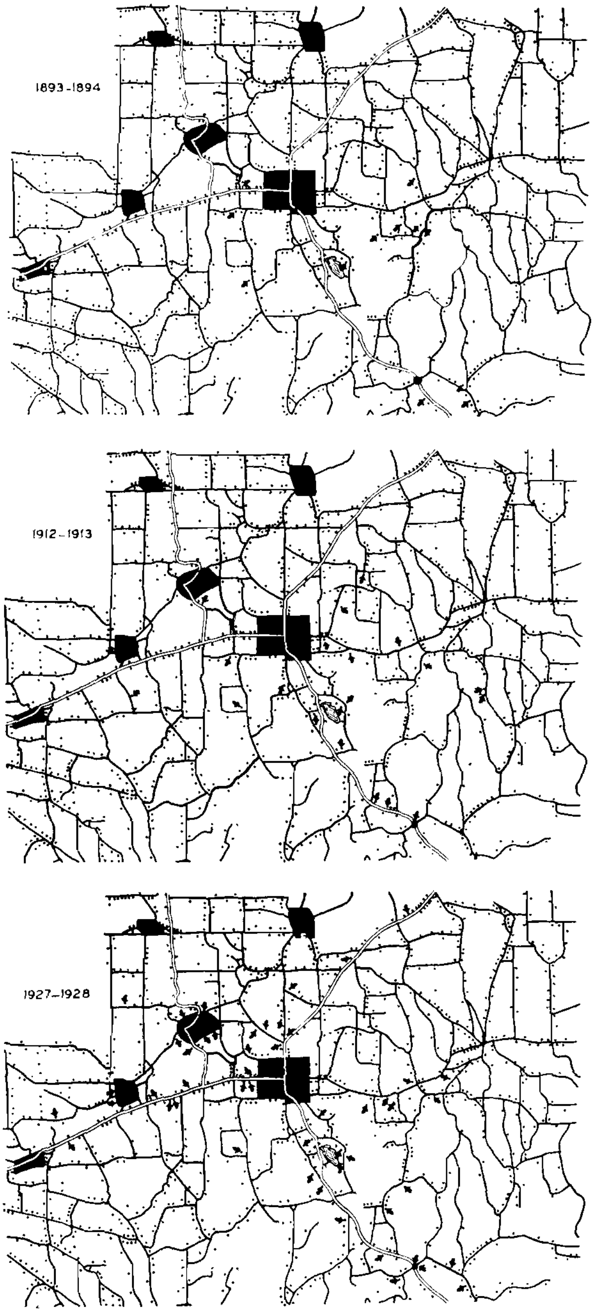

FIGURE 33. LOCATIONS OF OPEN-COUNTRY HOMES OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS OF THE DRYDEN HIGH SCHOOL, FOR THE YEARS 1893-1894, 1912-1913, AND 1927-1928

ing department in 1912 caused a large increase in enrollment, and that of the agricultural work in 1927 again made for a growth.

The Grange was begun in 1907. Its original purpose was educational, but at present its work is largely social. Its inception shows further the concentration of farmers' activities in the village, and also the increasing influence of larger organizations outside the village on the local institutions, since the Grange is a national order.

The farm bureau was started in Dryden in 1913. It arose as part of the general movement demanding scientific methods in agriculture. The immediate local conditions that made the situation ripe for such an organization were the exhausted farm lands of the hills and the almost complete reliance in farming on dairying. The local educational program is part of that carried on by the county farm bureau as directed by the county agent.

The home bureau was begun in Dryden in 1920. It was part of a general movement looking toward bettering the out-of-school educational life of rural women. Being made up of both village and open-country women, it illustrates a widening of service on the part of the village and a fusion of activities of the villagers and the people of the open country.

The chautauqua affords a good illustration of the adaptation of the village educational activities to external conditions. The chautauqua began in 1919. Its character is such that all the benefits which it affords come from the outside, the village being on a chautauqua circuit.

9. DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL GROUPS AND ACTIVITIES

Do the social and recreational groups bear any relationship to the periods of economic and industrial development? The data here given suggest that such a relationship exists, yet these activities depend also on the age composition of the population. A description of the social and recreational life of the village, omitting statistical details, is given in the following pages.

General conditions prior to 1859

No records are available concerning the social and recreational life prior to 1859, but a general description fits the situation. During those years both the social and the recreational activities were unorganized and were largely connected with the work of the time. The building of houses and barns, and other forms of spontaneous and habitual means of cooperation, afforded occasions for association and an opportunity of engaging in one approved form of recreation, drinking. The tavern also, which was in operation as early as 1816, must have been an important social and recreational center where drinking was engaged in. During the forties, debating clubs were organized. These were established for educational purposes, but in their activities they furnished an important means of social and recreational life.

Organization of lodges, 1859 to 1870

The Masonic lodge was organized in 1859 (figure 34). It provided a systematized and ritualized means of social activity for the members.

The I. O. O. F. lodge also was organized in the fifties. The members seem to have ceased activities during the Civil War, but resumed them about 1872.

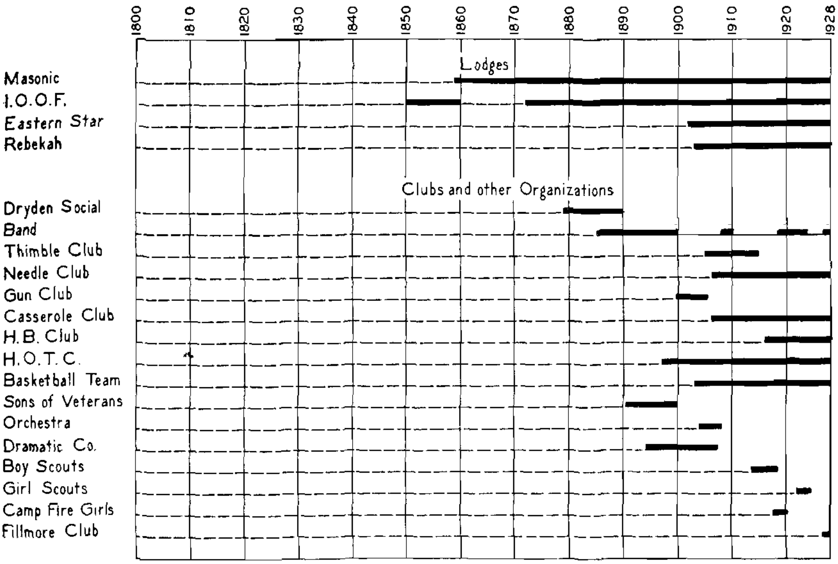

Figure 34. Duration Periods of Social Agencies

Period of informality and organizing, 1870 to 1900

The first years of the period from 1870 to 1900 are characterized by informal and spontaneous social and recreational life, and the beginnings of formal functions. The period might be subdivided, with the year of separation about 1893. The seventies and eighties were years of extreme activity in a social and recreational way. Sociables, dances, parties, shows, and similar affairs, marked this time. Spontaneity of social activities characterized these years. The social and recreational affairs arose from the naturalness of the young people, rather than from the definite set programs of any institution or organization. The railroad frequently ran excursions to various points, which afforded a means of recreation.

The educational, religious, and fraternal institutions and organizations provided opportunities for social and recreational life in connection with their regular activities and otherwise. For three nights in January, 1885, an art exhibit was held. In the same month a revival meeting took place at the Methodist Church, and a new musical organization, called the "Philharmonic Musical Society," was started.

A fad for walking began in 1879 and continued until 1885; a walking race took place in January of the latter year. A roller-skating craze was especially prominent in 1885. Recreational interest apparently was centered in the skating rink. A champion skater appeared, and the rink was open three nights a week during that year.

The Dryden Social Club was organized in 1879 and lasted for at least a decade. The group of young persons who formed this club promoted roller skating and dancing. The club lasted until its members either moved away or married and became interested in other village organizations.

Within the decade between 1880 and 1890, a band was started; this remained in existence until about 1900. A dancing and social club was organized about 1890, but it is impossible to determine how long it lasted. Also, about this time the Sons of Veterans came into being. The Neptune Hose Company was a well-organized group which provided numerous sociables and entertainments during the nineties, but by 1900 it had ceased its activities. The peak of social and recreational activities was reached about 1890.

In 1893 the opera house was built, and in the following year the Dramatic Company was formed. This group of Dryden players held together until well into the following decade, being especially active in the first six years of its existence.

The year 1895 was characterized in a social and recreational way by band concerts, baseball and football games, and bicycle races. It is noteworthy that there were comparatively few dances and card parties at that time.

The years 1896 and 1897 appear to have been a time of considerable activity socially. The H. O. T. C., begun at that time, reflects the general situation. This was formed by a group of young women, and, though the exact meaning of the initials are not really known, it is generally conceded that they mean the "High Old Time Club." The club still exists, though it is of little consequence as the young women have grown older and acquired additional interests.

Organized social and recreational life, 1900 to 1917

By 1900 the social and recreational life that had characterized the seventies and eighties had almost completely broken down. The years from 1900 to 1917 form a period marked by increasing numbers of social and recreational organizations promoted by the lodges, clubs, and churches. The spontaneity of earlier years gave way to regular forms of social and recreational activities promoted by the institutionalized groups.

One of the first clubs to be formed during this period was the Gun Club. This organization was really the crystallizing of the unorganized shooting matches which had been held since the seventies.

Other clubs and organizations that began early in the century were the Thimble Club, the Needle Club, and the Casserole Club. Considerable social and recreational activity was carried on through the Christian Endeavor and the basketball team of the High School during the year 1905. Some informal parties and socials were held, but the number was not nearly so large as it had been previously.

Expansion of social and recreational life, 1917 to 1928

Beginning about 1917 and continuing to the present time, the social and recreational activities have responded to outside influences through attempts at new organizations and at carrying on work with outside groups, and a lessened number of local activities.

Preceding and following 1920, attempts were made to organize the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, and the Camp Fire Girls. These organizations did not last; they came largely as a result of contacts with the outside.

Furthermore, lodge entertainments and socials were coming to be held more in connection with neighboring lodges.

Since 1910 the lodges have been extending their territory, if the Masonic lodge is typical. The maps constituting figure 35 show a considerable

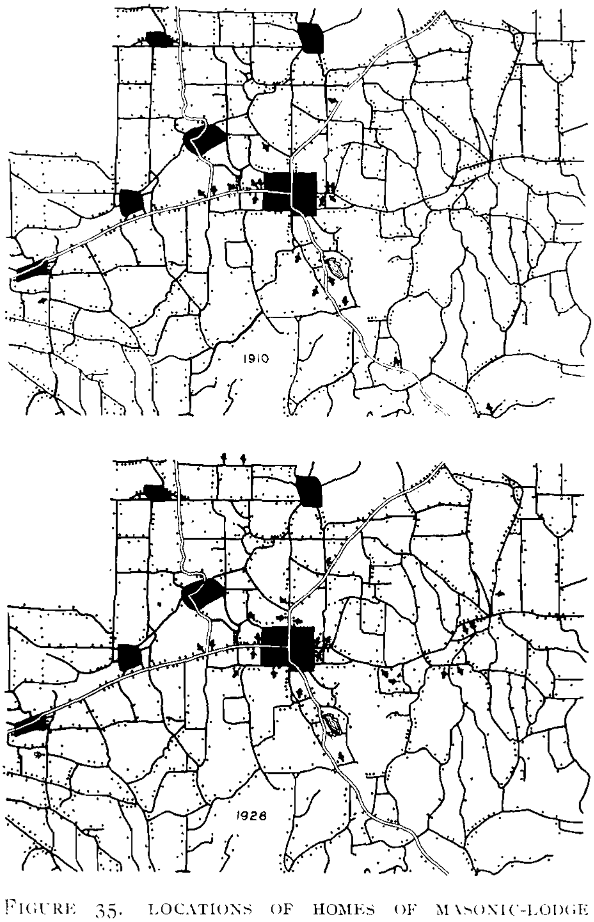

Figure 35. Locations of homes of Masonic-lodge members outside the village of Dryden, in 1910 and 1928

enlargement from 1910 to 1928 in the territory from which the members of the Masonic lodge come. It is noticeable that this membership tends to follow the main roads.

In 1928 the firemen started a form of recreational life in their own rooms, primarily for their own members.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The village of Dryden was selected as a type for study; certain practical conclusions and implications are accordingly made.

1. Villages have been undergoing marked changes since 1900; the most rapid shifting, however, has occurred in the past eight or ten years. The villages are ceasing to be self-sufficient; residents are coming to depend on larger centers for certain of their economic goods and professional services. Furniture, shoes, and clothing, of the type whereof a large variety for selection has to be carried, must be bought in the larger centers. Likewise, legal service has centralized in the cities and the county-seat towns. On the other hand, a hardware store, a meat market, a drug store, a grocery store, and other forms of retail agencies that can handle goods on a small scale and without a large amount of money, are holding their place in the villages of this size. Furthermore, this size of place is profitable for the two professions of medicine and dentistry.

2. Economic agencies are becoming specialized, and in doing so they can compete with the stores of the larger places. The recent introduction of the chain grocery store, and the sales made by the monument works to the general public, illustrate this. It seems that quality and service are coming to count more than locality in determining the trading constituency of an economic agency.

3. The economic success of this type of village depends on its skillful adaptation to (a) the surrounding farm population, the needs of which are rapidly changing, and (b) the demands of a general public which can be drawn from the cities to the villages where quality service is given.

4. The open-country population is increasingly tending to gravitate in its various activities toward the villages and the cities. The village that succeeds is likely to be the one that makes definite efforts to direct these activities toward itself. Such planned work would prove helpful to both the village and the open country.

5. Farmers' cooperatives, and any form of industry closely related to farming, can be encouraged to locate in such centers. The coming of farmers' cooperatives does not mean the breakdown of the village, since numerous types of service exist which cooperatives cannot render and which must be left to private initiative.

6. The work of the churches needs to be expanded to include a larger open-country area. This may be brought about by cooperation with other churches in the smaller villages and hamlets by means of the Larger Parish plan, or some local scheme may be adopted. The program of the village church must be definitely planned to push its work farther into the open country to meet the changing conditions. The farm population is increasingly entering the village church, and the open-country area which the church is serving has been enlarging. Accordingly the formulation of a special scheme of expansion of area, and of cooperation with the churches in smaller centers, is only the adaptation of the institution to the changing conditions.

7. The village of this size appears to be a logical center for the central-rural-school district, with a four-years high-school course, particularly where the school is serving a surrounding open-country population. Girls and boys of the open country are depending more and more on the

high schools of the villages for their education. The area from which they come to high school has been expanding in the past twenty years. The organization of a central-rural-school district taking in open-country territory would create a larger unit of school administration, with the open-country population playing a part in its control; whereas under the present condition, the high school serves a wide area but the formulation of all school policies is under the direction of the village alone.

8. Leadership in organizations needs to be more equally divided between villagers and open-country dwellers. This would probably help to vitalize the village activities, since the average age of the open-country population is below that of the village population.

9. A village like Dryden may gradually decline in its competition with the larger places, as have many smaller ones, unless it can make its adaptations to both the farm population and the general public. On the other hand, if its business houses will specialize on goods in the sale of which they can compete with the city and will give superior service, and if the educational and religious institutions will adapt their organization along the lines suggested so as to give greater consideration to the needs of the open-country population, then a village of this type will probably be able to maintain or even improve its status.